The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3728. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

No Probability of a Movement on the Part of Lee.

The Rebels Awaiting the Results of Movements Elsewhere.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Expedition Successful.

The Captured Gunboats Rendered Unserviceable.

Flight of a Rebel Brigade of Infantry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 3.

A distinguished officer in the Army of the Potomac has sent in word that Gen. Lee has not given the slightest evidence of a purpose to move his forces. On the other hand he is waiting for the result of the operations of Rosecrans, Gillmore and Burnside. The opinion prevails among the most intelligent of our officers at headquarters, that if those operations are successful, Lee will propose terms of surrender, and endeavor to bring the war to a close.

L. L. Crounse sends to this Bureau the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry expedition for the destruction of the captured gunboats has resulted successfully. One of them, the *Satellite*, was sunk, and the other, the *Reliance*, was rendered worthless by being completely riddled with shells and solid shot from our batteries. The expedition was promised the assistance of one or more vessels from the navy, including an iron-clad, but they never made their appearance. Had they done so, the boats could have been recaptured with the greatest ease, for the enemy abandoned them the moment our guns opened upon them.

Gen. Kilpatrick's force, which consisted only of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, reached King George Court-house, and drove in the enemy's pickets, on Tuesday evening. A brigade of rebel infantry, under Col. Low, lay on this side of the river at Port Conway. During the night they incontinently fled across the stream by means of two large flatboats which they have at that place. Had they shown fight, they would probably have been captured. Gen. Kilpatrick then waited several hours for the appearance of the gunboats, but they not arriving, and fearing the enemy might interfere, he ordered Elder's battery to open, which it did, at seven hundred yards, and the *Satellite* was soon in a sinking condition. The range on the *Reliance* was not so good, but she, too, was soon rendered worthless, and both are now so nearly destroyed that they can neither do any mischief, nor again be so repaired by the enemy as to be useful. But for the slowness of the naval authorities, the vessels might have been retaken without damage.

The enemy offered no opposition until just as our forces were leaving, when they brought down a battery of heavy guns and opened, but without effect.

This is considered an achievement for cavalry, and the question now discussed in the army is "Cavalry *vs.* Gunboats."

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Position of the Rebel Army—Guerrilla Operations, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863.

The present position of the rebel army under Gen. Lee is a matter of more or less uncertainty among all, except perhaps among those who make it their especial business to know. I have been making and comparing notes for a few days, but, aside from what is really contraband, I cannot throw a great deal of light upon the subject. Deserters continue to arrive by squads, but it requires considerable method to connect their stories so as to arrive at anything certain. This much, however, may be pretty confidently counted upon, viz.:

Gen. Lee, at present, is in Richmond. His army is occupying a very wide region of country, being scattered from the line of the Blue Ridge on the west, to Port Royal, Rappahannock River, on the east—and south as far as the line of the Virginia Central Railroad. The purpose of thus scattering their army is undoubtedly to facilitate the matter of subsisting it. It thus occupies the heart of Virginia, and at this season of the year, with what help the railroads give, it can live very well. Indeed, the Richmond papers lately announced that Lee's army was "luxuriating upon the fruits of the season."

Ewell has the left of the line, A. P. Hill the centre, lying more directly on the railroad from Culpepper to Orange Court-house, while Longstreet holds the extreme right, occupying the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. His three divisions are distributed as follows: Pickett's, on the Culpepper plank-road, ten miles west of Fredericksburgh; Hood's, between Gurney's Station and Fredericksburgh, with one brigade thrown across the river at Port Royal, to Port Conway on this side, for the purpose of covering the conscripting, surveying and impressing operations on the Neck, assisted by one regiment of cavalry, which pickets up toward Belle Plain. McLaws' division is between Spottsylvania Court-house and Fredericksball Station on the Central Railroad, having moved to that point, a few days ago, from its former position at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan.

There is one brigade of troops in Fredericksburgh, Cook's, from Richmond, belonging to no particular corps, and never having fought any battles. They are mostly North Corolina troops. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry brigade is also near Fredericksburgh, and pickets Banks' and United States Fords on the Rappahannock.

Jones' brigade of cavalry is said to have gone back into the Shenandoah Valley, and Robinson's brigade to Richmond. Stuart is still in chief command, not yet having been relieved, though he is growing more and more unpopular. Wade Hampton is looked upon as his successor, but he is not yet recovered from the severe wounds he received in Pennsylvania.

The captured gunboats *Reliance* and *Satellite* were brought up to Port Royal, where they are now reported to be. The rebels have no bridge there, but two boats, capable of transporting across the river 200 men each at one trip. The capture of these gunboats was a very disgraceful thing on our part. Measures have been taken to recapture or destroy them. Kilpatrick's cavalry division, with several batteries of artillery, started last night on an expedition to Port Conway, where the rebel infantry will today be attacked, while the gunboats shut in the river by our gunboats below, will be peppered by our batteries and destroyed, if possible. That there will be a fight is as certain as that Kilpatrick goes. He has captured cavalry, artillery and infantry heretofore, and Gen. Halleck now expects his cavalry to capture *gunboats*. There will be a good reason for it if he don't do it.

Guerrilla operations in our rear continue, though the last depredations are reported from the vicinity of Hartwood Church, Stafford Store, and Dumfries. A mail party of eight was attacked on the road between Warrenton Junction and Hartwood one day last week, and four of them, including the mail, captured. A member of Gen. Kilpatrick's body-guard was killed a couple of days ago, by guerrillas, when the whole body-guard obtained permission to hunt guerrillas. They have been gone three days, and their success may be estimated by the number of guerrilla carcasses suspended as scare-crows from tall trees on the line of their march. These guerrillas come up in our rear, from below, and are sometimes rebel soldiers, simply seeking plunder, sometimes rebel deserters, forcing a living in that way, and sometimes citizens themselves, seeking whom they may devour. But in no case are they authorized bodies of the enemy, acting under any authority, nor are they entitled to the least considerations of humanity or mercy.

Capt. W. S. Tidball, of battery A, Second United States artillery, has been promoted to the Coloneicy of the Fourth New-York heavy artillery, now in the defences of Washington. Capt. Tidball has long commanded one of the batteries of horse artillery in this army, and has participated in scores of battles, skirmishes, cavalry fights and raids, and has done as much hard work, perhaps, as any officer in the service. His promotion is universally recognized as eminently fit and deserved, and yet only tardy justice to one of the most valued officers of this army. It can hardly afford to lose him.

Five deserters were sent in yesterday by Gen. Gregg. They belonged to the Forty-ninth Virginia Infantry, formerly commanded by Gov. Extra Billy Smith. They bring no news.

The weather continues quite warm during the day, but with nights so cold that fires and overcoats are needed for comfort. The change is inducing chills and fevers quite extensively, and many officers at headquarters and elsewhere are suffering therefrom.

L. L. CROUNSE.

GEN. AVERILL'S EXPEDITION.

Rebel Saltpetre Works Destroyed at Pendleton—The Fight at Rocky Gap, &c.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Tuesday has the following notice of the recent expedition under Gen. Averill, and the fight at Rocky Gap, an account of which we have already had from the Richmond papers:

"Private dispatches received in the city last evening announce the return to Huntersville, Randolph County, of the expedition under Gen. Averill, recently sent out by Gen. Kelley. Gen. Averill's route extended through the Counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Pocahontas and Greenbrier. He destroyed the saltpetre works in Pendleton, and drove Jackson out of Pocahontas, pursuing him to Greenbrier, near White Sulphur Springs. At Rocky Gap he encountered the forces under Gen. Jones and Col. Patton, and had a severe action, in which he lost about 100 men in killed and wounded, including several officers. Gen. Averill brought in quite a number of prisoners, including many officers. He destroyed Camp Northwest, with a large amount of camp equipage, stores, &c.

A later dispatch states that during the late action between Gen. Averill's forces at Rocky Gap, Capt. Baron Von Koenig, Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Averill's Staff, was killed while leading an attack on the enemy's right, and Capt. Ewing, of Ewing's battery, and Major McNally, of the Second Virginia regiment, were both badly wounded."

Guerrillas in West Virginia.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Sept. 2.

We learn from Senator Bowen, who has arrived from his home in Wayne County, that another rebel raid was made through that section of country last week. Mr. Bowen lives about ten miles from the Ohio River. On Sunday of last week he was eating his dinner when a troop of about one hundred rebel horsemen, under command of one Capt. Bill Smith, passed within a short distance of his house. The rebels proceeded without interruption to steal all the horses they could find, and to capture and parole citizens. As soon as their presence was discovered Col. Zigler started in pursuit, but the rebels moved with great celerity and succeeded in escaping with what plunder they had secured.

On the Sunday before a squad of about 17 rebels came down to Guyandotte, on the Ohio, and captured Maj. Phelps of the 5th Va. Infantry, who was at that point under arrest. They took the Major away with them. They also captured Mr. Wright, the delegate from Cabell, but let him go again. Their object was to steal horses. They came into the country afoot but the most of them succeeded in securing horses before they left.

Interesting Correspondence.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE AND GEN. ROSECRANS.

The Democratic State Committee of Ohio, on the 4th inst., wrote a letter to Gen. Rosecrans, in which they profess their devotion to the Union and the army, and make inquiry as to the alleged exclusion of Democratic papers and political documents from his army. Gen. Rosecrans replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
WINCHESTER, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 4th inst. is before me. You speak in the name of the Democratic party of my native State—a party with which I have always voted. I must, therefore, seize a few moments of leisure to reply.

1. The State of Ohio says, through her Legislature, she wishes her citizens temporarily absent from home serving in the army, to have a voice in the coming State elections. My ears are attentive to her voice, and my heart responds to her wishes. If any citizen should have a voice in these elections, it surely ought to be those brave and energetic men, the life blood of the State, who have stepped forth from home and friends, to offer their lives for the defence of our Government, our national existence, and the cause of human freedom, all involved in this contest.

2. No authority of mine will be used in any way to prevent the free and unbiased exercise of that right.

3. It would be very inconvenient and incompatible with the interests of the service, to allow the stump orators and canvassers of the rival tickets to come into this army to ply their vocation.

4. As to newspapers, pamphlets and other publications, none have been or will be excluded on the ground of party politics. But I do not belong to that sentimental class who weakly and timidly allow drawling license to stab true liberty. Hence, when any publication appears among us so licentious, lying or traitorous, as to endanger the morality, or be likely to impair the spirit and vigor of this army, I feel bound by reason, justice and duty, to my country to use my authority to prevent its circulation.

5. Any action under color of my authority inconsistent with these principles, is without warrant, and, on complaint and adequate evidence, will be redressed.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Messrs. John G. Thompson, Chairman; A. G. Thurman, Amos Layman, S. Medary, Geo. L. Converse, Secretary Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, Columbus.

The Funeral of George W. Collamore.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The funeral of George W. Collamore, late Mayor of Lawrence, Kansas, took place this afternoon, at Rev. Dr. Gannett's church. There was a large attendance, including Gov. Andrew and other prominent citizens. The services were solemn and impressive. Dr. Gannett eulogized the personal attributes of the deceased, spoke of his unimpeachable integrity, and the noble philanthropy he had shown in alleviating human suffering. In condoling with the mourners for their loss, he bade them remember he had died for his country, and that we should hold his sacrifice as a new example of patriotism for our emulation.

Mayor Collamore's remains were deposited in Mount Auburn. A detachment of the cadets acted as an escort to the procession.

The Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $531,650 five-twenties to-day. Small bonds are being delivered to July 27; $1,000 bonds to Aug. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Ocean Steamers—Navigation of the River—Affairs in Mexico—Special Order No. 202—Washington Rumors, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

It seems as if we are never again to have any communication from the North by way of the sea. It is now the 22d of August, and the latest New-York papers, of any kind, to be found getting dusty on the old paper-stands, are of the remote date of August 3! It is true, we have received a little insight into what New-York and the outer world have been doing since that almost antediluvian period, but then it has only been through extracts from the Western papers, daily coming down the river. Fortunately for us, the very moment that old Neptune seems to have turned his back upon us altogether, the great "Father of Waters" has come to our relief, or we should be the most benighted community you ever heard of. How the letters dispatched to you by the river reach their destination, we have no means of knowing yet; but I would not be surprised if—for sundry reasons best not explained—the river should, for some time to come, prove the *only sure* means of communication between us.

NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER.

The London *Times*, in its comments upon our recent successes, while evidently staggered by the blow which the desperate cause of its *protégés* has received, still tries to bolster up their courage by disparaging the value of those successes. "Though the North," says the *Times*, "places an extravagant value on the reduction of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, yet it is evident that the fall of their two strongholds on the Mississippi will be a heavy blow to the Confederates. The navigation of the river, indeed, *for any purpose of commerce, is impossible*, so long as a gun can be planted on any cliff or bluff of its eastern or western banks."

If the man who wrote that were nearer the scene of action, to see with his own eyes, instead of receiving impressions through the jaundiced vision of his Pro-Slavery friends, he would see that what he speaks of as "impossible" *is being daily accomplished*. Boats are constantly running between this, St. Louis, and all intermediate points, conveying mails and produce; and if that is not a "purpose of commerce" I don't know what is.

That commerce has not already assumed a more flourishing aspect on the Mississippi, is not from anything the rebels can now do to prevent it, but simply because Gens. Banks and Grant—for reasons I have tried to explain in former letters—find it still a military necessity to lay some temporary restrictions upon trading, which restrictions will be removed just as rapidly as we destroy the military power of the rebels. This consummation the rebel power at Richmond has no more means of preventing than have the petty and ridiculous fulminations from the Thunderer of Printing House-square in London. Besides, what a ridiculous idea some people seem to have about the *timidity* of commerce. Why, of all the reckless, dare-devil things to be thought of, commerce takes the lead. Look at the slave-traders—look at the scarcely more respectable blockade-runners between Charleston and Nassau. If they come in and out, does any one suppose that—now Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are ours—the commerce of the great West is going to be shut up from its natural outlet, by anything the rebels can *now* do, or will ever again be permitted to do, to the banks of the river? No, the commerce of the Mississippi is irrevocably restored to the Union, and is only awaiting the orders of those who control it, to pour such a flood of wealth and prosperity along the broad surface of that river, as will astonish the London *Times* and all the other enemies of this country.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The schooner *T. C. Acton*, Capt. Doane, has just arrived from Matamoras, Mexico, with about eighty passengers, among whom were seventy-one Texan refugees. I have conversed with several of these, and learn from them nothing but what corroborates the tales of infernal tyranny and oppression which we knew were being practiced against the people of that State by their self-appointed task-masters.

The rebel conscription has taken away nearly all the able-bodied men of the country, and is now actually seizing people from 16 to 50 years of age, regardless often of their being physically disabled by disease or deformity. For all that, I am told there are good men yet left, who are concealing themselves, and only awaiting the "good time coming" to wreak due vengeance on their oppressors.

Magruder had sent the greater part of his original forces into Louisiana, many of whom have been killed or taken prisoners by us, and it was owing to this large depletion that he ordered his new levy of fifty per cent. from the exempts between 16 and 50 years of age, to get up his Falstaffian army. Brig.-Gen. H. P. Bee is in command of Fort Brown, with a small number of troops, it is said, but well fortified.

Many months ago, when the Banks Expedition first came here, before Texas had been drained of the able bodied loyal men who were praying for a deliverance before Galveston was taken, and before the French Emperor had made one permanent step toward that long series of aggressions which he has since perpetrated upon the adjoining Republic of Mexico—when Gen. A. J. Hamilton was here for the ostensible purpose of going to collect and organize the willing hosts of Western Texas, and when everybody knew how easy the work of redemption would be, if only attempted in earnest—I learnt the true position of things in Texas, from Texans themselves, and over and over again urged our immediate occupation of Fort Brown and the banks of the Rio Grande.

I remember urging that if we did not do so, what was then so very easy would soon be very difficult—that the Texans, who were then ready to fight *for* us, would be forced into the rebel army and compelled to fight *against* us—that places then unoccupied by the rebels, or so feebly as to amount to nothing, might be rendered in time as formidable as Vicksburgh or Port Hudson—that we had a vast advantage, which might not always be ours, in the free use of the adjoining territory of the Mexicans, who were then as friendly toward us as they hated the rebels;—that it was like attempting to fill a sieve with water, to be blockading our Atlantic ports, and yet allowing the rebels to get all they wanted through the mouth of the Rio Grande;—and, most important of all, that French intervention in Mexico, which then appeared a cloud no larger than the prophet's hand, might some time grow to such portentous dimensions as to overshadow this whole continent; and that the time might arrive when France would be asserting such claims on the opposite banks of the Rio Grande, that the mere sending of troops down there, "to take possession of our own territory, might be looked upon as a menace and a *casus belli*."

I know not if, even now, the Government is as alive as it should be to the tremendous *rôle* that Texas has yet to play in the great drama now being enacted on this continent—not so much from anything she is in herself, as from her geographical position—but it is really painful to look back, only seven or eight months, and see how literally, step by step, my humble predictions have been fulfilled.

One good thing we have certainly accomplished since, viz.: isolating Texas completely from the rest of the Confederacy, and by seizing the mouth of the Red River, cutting off the supplies that she afforded to rebellion; but if it be true—as the New-Orleans *True Delta* asserts, in its issue of to-day—that a French division was on its way, by land, to take possession of Matamoras, it seems to me that our non-possession of the banks of the Rio Grande, at this present moment, is a serious misfortune; and that Texas is a more formidable question than it ever was.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 202.

In my last I sent you a copy of this new and important order of Gen. Banks, calling upon the Quartermaster of this Department to demand payment, from various French residents here, of the assessments attached to their names (under Gen. Butler's famous orders) for the subscriptions they had made to the rebel funds, in defending New-Orleans against the rightful authority of the United States.

Gen. Banks is not the man to flinch from the firm exercise of his duty; but it would appear that these foreigners are not willing to pay the penalty for their action in aiding to attempt in overthrowing the nationality of the country in which they were peacefully residing and amassing wealth. More than that, I have reason to know that their persistence in a refusal emanates from *no less a source than Count Mercier, the French Ambassador at Washington.*

Three of these parties—Mons. Quartier, Mons. Rochereau and Mons. Levois, a large dry goods importer, are now in France; and these, no doubt, backed by Count Mejan—late Consul here, and now also in Paris—are busy in making up the best story they can of Yankee oppression. They paid their first installment to Gen. Butler under protest, alleging that they were in the same position as those foreigners in Mexico upon whom "forced loans" have from time to time been levied. It is difficult to see how this important matter may terminate; but it is very certain that the United States Government cannot allow foreigners here to indulge, with impunity, in efforts to overthrow it.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.

Some singular people are to be found in the world, who look upon "Our Special Washington Dispatches," in a New-York paper, as so many oracles of Delphos; and one of these said dispatches, in a recent number of the New-York *Herald*, has caused some little commotion here. It is to the effect that Gen. G. K. Warren and Gen. Banks are talked of for commander of the Army of the Potomac in case Meade's resignation is accepted.

Now, this is one of those rumors which every sensible man would pass by with a smile of contempt, if the thing rumored did not, unfortunately, so closely resemble many others, equally unaccountable, that we have seen perpetrated by some "unseen hand" in the Government at Washington.

In the name of decency, patriotism and common sense, let us hope there is not one word of truth in it. The task that has been allotted to Gen. Banks here, is not one whit inferior, in glory or importance, to vanquishing Lee's army and seizing Richmond; for the completion of what Gens. Banks and Grant have now in hand—taken in conjunction with what they have already done—will so cripple and drain rebellion at its extremities, as soon to exhaust the heart itself.

Gen. Banks has succeeded, so far, in all he has undertaken down here; and he has work yet carved out for him, scarcely if at all inferior in importance to what he has already accomplished. Why take him from so brilliant and telling a career of usefulness, where no other man in the United States could probably so well carry out the mingled necessities of military and civil administration—to send him where? to that "Slough of Despond,"—that watery grave of splendid reputations—the Potomac.

No friend of the great General who commands this Department, no *friend of the country*, would wish to see him taken, at this critical period of his own and his nation's history, to go and take command of the Army of the Potomac, no matter what amount of false glitter might be thrown about the change to tempt him. "Success" is, and has ever been, his motto. How far he has succeeded is already matter of history; and when an impartial review comes to be made of all he was sent here to do, and *what he had to accomplish it with*, many a mind little given to captiousness will be almost forced to the conclusion that he was sent here for political martyrdom, from which nothing but his own genius has saved him. His keen-witted forerunner knew, better than, perhaps, anyone else, the combined military and social labors that were piled upon the back of the new General; and, when he saw what he had to contend with, and the means at his disposal, pronounced him "*a dead man.*"

I may have been merely setting up a straw of the *Herald*, to blow it down again, and hope so. But, if any *serious* attempt be even in contemplation to remove Maj.-Gen. Banks from his present wide scope of usefulness, I only hope that such a howl of expostulation will arise from the Press, of every shade of political opinion, as to deter any Marplot who may be even dreaming of such a thing.

NEMO.

The War in Mississippi.

FEARFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 16.

We have private advices from the interior of Mississippi, that seem to be entirely trustworthy, and that indicate a reign of terror among the people, through a large stretch of territory, in consequence of the insubordinate conduct of the negroes. The merciless conscription of the rebel Government has withdrawn the entire able-bodied population, and the old and young, the helpless and defenceless of the families that remain, are exposed to the most terrible fears. They find among them a race of barbarians, who have been kept down by physical force, but who are now sufficiently strong to do as they please, without the fear of consequences; the white population, in fact, is at the mercy of the black. Hundreds are flying to Georgia for protection, taking with them such goods as they can carry, and such negroes as will go, abandoning their plantations to ruin and desolation. The negroes, as a rule, we are assured, refuse to work; but spend their time in idleness, or in prowling about for purposes of robbery and plunder. "It is," says our informant, "a hell upon earth; the most terrible fears prevail, and no one considers himself safe a moment!"

Vallandigham and the Invasion of Lee.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just returned from the City of Richmond, Virginia, where I have been over one year, I wish you would give the following publication in your valuable journal:

I have, during my stay in Richmond, made the intimate acquaintance of J. Lane, Captain, Confederate army, son of Gen. Joe Lane, of Oregon, who is well informed, and who assured me that the late invasions of the North by Gens. Lee and Morgan were made upon the earnest and undoubted representations of that "true Southern man," Vallandigham, who assured President Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet that the North was ripe for a revolution, and only awaited the appearance of the Southern army to proclaim for Jeff. Davis, and forsake Lincoln. Mr. Vallandigham's representations were corroborated by the tone of the majority of the Northern journals, who surely would not denounce the Administration so boldly except by the assurance of having the masses strongly in their favor.

I have sent a copy of this note to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Respectfully, yours,

HENRY REINISH.

Vallandigham Encouraging the Defence of Vicksburgh.

A Stevenson, Ala., correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes, upon the authority of Union citizens of Alabama and Tennessee, that Vallandigham, while in the South, repeatedly exhorted the rebels to hold on to Vicksburgh, declaring that the success of his party in Ohio depended altogether on the ability of the rebel Government to baffle the Union armies besieging that place. The evidence of this fact the *Gazette* writer declares to be indisputable.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mass Convention of the Loyal Young Men at Syracuse.

President Lincoln's Letter Fully Indorsed.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The Mass Convention of Loyal Young Men, met at Wieting Hall, at 11 o'clock this morning.

The body of the Hall and the galleries were well filled.

The Convention was called to order by Charles Andrews, of Syracuse, on whose motion Elliot F. Shepard, of New-York, was chosen President.

Mr. Shepard on taking the chair returned thanks for the honor conferred, and in a brief speech explained the objects of the Convention to be, to unite all the loyal young men of the State in a firm and vigorous support of the National Government, and in opposition to all who are disposed to embarrass it in suppression of this wicked rebellion, and in maintaining the majesty of the laws.

On motion of Mr. Lansing, of Jefferson, the following were chosen Vice-Presidents:

Henry C. Parker, H. P. Carter, Jno. C. Adams, Hawley D. Clapp, Jas. Lefevre, George W. Demers, A. Pond, S. S. Crandell, A. A. Hall, J. B. Stebbins, Alex. M. Holmes, Geo. B. Pierson, F. O. Mason, Charles H. Thomson, Theodore Brown and Issac Holloway.

On motion, the following Secretaries were appointed:

Wm. Drummond, Cyrus B. Martin, Beriah Fish, A. F. Parke, Patrick Corbit, H. A. Jarvis, Wm. H. Doty, H. A. Bruner.

The following Committee on resolutions was appointed:

Wm. Dorsheimer, Samuel C. Weed, George William Curtis, J. Meredith Reed, David Hall, Charles Andrews, Charles G. Fairman, Ralph T. Ward.

Wm. Hendershot, the "drummer boy," who crossed the river in the first boat during the charge upon the Heights of Fredericksburgh, was introduced and beat the "long roll," eliciting much applause.

Russell T. Hicks read President Lincoln's letter, which was greeted with enthusiasm, the Delegates, at its conclusion, rising to their feet and cheering it loudly.

Lieut.-Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin, was introduced to the Convention, and spoke in warm commendation of the letter; after which he gave a review of the war, and the acts of the Administration.

Mr. Dorsheimer, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series:

First—That the present war was produced by an unprovoked attack upon the nation and cannot be honorably closed except by unconditional submission by the insurgents.

Second—That the system of Southern Slavery was parent of the rebellion, and we shall rejoice if, as a consequence of it, that system shall be destroyed.

Third—That the letter of President Lincoln shall receive our cordial support, and inspire us with confidence in the steadfastness and wisdom of its author.

Fourth—That the object of the war is not to reduce the inhabitants of the South to a state of vassalage, nor to hold them in the condition of a conquered people, but to preserve the nation and enforce the laws, and secure a lasting peace; and that when these purposes are attained, and the insurgent States manifest a repentant spirit, we will welcome them back as the father welcomed his prodigal son.

Fifth—That our soldiers and sailors have given new glory to the Republic, exhibiting a patriotic devotion, the memory of which will be remembered to the latest generation.

Sixth—That the signal ability with which the Administration has managed the affairs of the Government commands our grateful admiration.

Seventh—That foreign intervention will be energetically resisted by the people.

Eighth—That we deeply regret the efforts of the Governor of the State of New-York to impede the enforcement of the laws, and that his conduct has greatly increased the nation's burdens and brought disgrace upon the character of our State.

Ninth—That we condemn the abuse of the freedom of speech and of the Press, indulged in by the opponents of the Government.

Tenth—That we approve of the proceedings of the Union State Convention, and promise a hearty support to the nominees.

Eleventh—That the heartfelt sympathy and gratitude of the people of the North are due to the heroic Union men of the South.

The resolutions were adopted, when the Convention took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the afternoon all the seats in the hall were filled.

Gerritt Smith on being presented to the meeting, said he was so impressed and delighted with the President's admirable and unanswerable letter, that he thought the Convention might well adjourn *sine die* at its conclusion; no speeches were necessary. But since it was the pleasure of the Convention, he would say a few words. He responded to the call because it was to rally to the side of the country. He congratulated those present upon having abandoned party. The country was more than the Constitution. He would save it with that instrument if he could; but he would save it with or without that instrument. Since the commencement of the war party had clamored for compromise and peace, notwithstanding the South had spurned us. There could be no peace except on the basis of unconditional submission on the part of the South. She must lay down her arms, stipulating for nothing, but trusting to our sense of justice, generosity and forgiveness. And he hoped that should she thus come under our power, we would deal justly and generously with her; for although great was her crime, her people were still our brethren. Now, we have no right to think of conditions, either of reunion without Slavery or of Union with Slavery. The only question to consider is how to put down the rebellion most effectually and forever. He did not vote for Lincoln, but he liked his Administration because it was good and able. There should be no party in time of war, neither Democratic, Republican nor Abolition. Forgetting party, all should unite in one great effort to save our common country, and those parties and men who do not do this must go down, never to rise again. Such is the history of parties that in former times opposed the Government in time of war, and such will be the case now. Rebellion must go down, and all who ranged themselves in opposition to the Government will sink with it.

The President read the following dispatch:

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 3, 1863.

To C. F. Shepard, Chairman:

I find it impossible to come, but I congratulate you upon an excellent ticket—one entitled to the full confidence and warm support of every Union man. Hurrah for the ticket.

D. S. DICKINSON.

Messrs. Roosevelt, of New-York; Jas. A. Briggs, of Ohio; Theodore Brown, of Chatauqua, and Mr. Gibbs, of Tennessee, followed, addressing the Convention at length.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 3.

The Democratic State Convention was large, enthusiastic and harmonious. Fifteen hundred and twenty delegates were present.

Richard S. Spofford, of Newburyport, was chosen President, and made an elaborate and able speech on taking the chair. He urged a union of all parties for the sake of the Union, against the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

While the Committee on permanent organization was out, stirring speeches were made by Judge Abbott, of Boston, Dr. Page, of Springfield, and Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem. The spirit of the Convention was most decidedly expressed against the apparent purpose of the Administration of conducting the war for the sole object of negro emancipation instead of the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the Constitution.

Henry W. Paine, Esq., of Cambridge, a candidate before the Convention for Governor, being called for, came forward and said he stood for the first time before a Democratic Convention. Why was he here? He knew that the Democratic Party had always maintained the National Constitution, and had always been devoted to the preservation of the Union, and had cherished the rights of the States. It had a record which had pledged it to the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union, and the rights of the States. He was with the party. Where else could a disciple of Daniel Webster go? There was no other door open to him than the Democratic party through which he could pass without dishonor and disgrace. He spoke earnestly against centralization and the rapidity with which the General Government was absorbing the powers of the States; and he urged that every influence should be brought to bear in resistance of the fatal tendency.

Henry W. Paine was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Thomas F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The resolutions that were passed declare strongly for State Rights, and oppose the prosecution of the war for purposes of subjugation or emancipation, and the extension of martial-law over States not in rebellion. They declare that the war was the result of Secession at the South, and Abolition at the North; and the Democratic party would put down the one by the sword, and the other by the ballot-box. They pronounce the Conscription act unwise and needless, harsh, oppressive and unequal in its operation, and warmly applaud Horatio Seymour for the stand he has taken. The announcement of his name was received with applause.

The following persons were elected delegates to the National Convention: Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston; Oliver Stevens, substitute; Erasmus Beach, of Springfield; D. N. Carpenter, substitute; Isaac Davis, of Worcester; George W. Benchley, substitute; James D. Thompson, of Charlestown; Chas. Heebner, substitute.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Chattanooga Invested.

Special Dispatch to the Washington Republican.

STEVENSON, Ala., Monday, Aug. 31—11 P. M.

Rosecrans' army is nearly all across the Tennesee River, and Chattanooga is well invested. A heavy cavalry and artillery force has gone in the direction of Dalton Junction, in Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. If this road should be cut at this point, and it undoubtedly is before this time, it would greatly facilitate Rosecrans' operations, by the fact that it destroys Bragg's entire Southern communication, and leaves him none except the Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to Kingston and Knoxville, in Tennessee, which will probably be in possession of Burnside before this reaches you.

It was reported yesterday that a portion of Bragg's forces were making demonstrations for a movement northeastward toward Kingston, to reinforce Forrest, and probably with the purpose of attacking Burnside and saving Knoxville from falling into his hands. If this turns out to be true, of course Rosecrans will take advantage of it, and his work before Chattanooga will be much easier. He is very active, being in the saddle night and day.

DISAFFECTION IN THE REBEL ARMY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Stevenson, Ala., under date of Aug. 25:

"When it was first rumored that a dreadful quarrel had broken out in Bragg's army, between the Kentucky and Tennessee troops on the one hand, and those from Alabama and Mississippi on the other; when it was said that the long-smothered hostility, venting itself at first in bitter words, had afterward brought the party to blows, and pervaded all ranks and degrees in the rebel army, from the private soldier up to the Lieutenant-General, many were ready to put faith in these statements at once. So many grounds of dissension between these troops could be imagined, and it seemed so natural that the rogues who had perpetrated the crime of treason and all its attendant rascalities and frauds, should at last fall out among themselves, that most men did not for a moment permit themselves to doubt that the dissensions had begun, and that the army under Bragg was exceedingly weakened and demoralized by them. A few, however, demanded stronger proof than any that was usually given, and declared the facts were not such as would sustain the theory. Only when the fierce conflict between Bragg and Breckinridge was spread before the world by the rebels themselves, and it was established by direct rebel testimony that Kentucky and Tennessee regiments were marched out of Tullahoma, when Bragg retreated thence, strongly guarded by troops from the Gulf States, did the last doubts vanish from the minds of even the most skeptical, and all admitted the hostility between the parties named as a great, significant and undeniable fact.

So with regard to the numerous reports of rebel disaffection, disgust with the rebel service and anxiety to desert the rebel armies by those constituting their rank and file. I, for one, continued for a long time to discredit the truth of these statements, and to depreciate their influence as having a tendency to make us rely more upon the enemy's weakness than upon our own strength. I, too, called for indisputable facts, and produced, as a standing argument against the probability of these reports, the determined spirit and bravery of the rebel soldiers whenever they met us in battle. But the inglorious retreat of Bragg from Tennessee, and the evident weakness and vacillation of Johnson in Mississippi, inclined me to give the subject a closer examination; and now I can say, as the result of what I have seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears, from original sources of information, that there exists amongst the soldiers of Bragg's army, at least, a state of disaffection toward the rebel cause, of distrust of their leaders, of disgust at their treatment, and of determination to quit the service at all hazards, which can hardly be restrained from breaking out in open mutiny.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Our Troops in Tennessee—Deserters and Recruits Coming in—Contradictory Stories of the Rebel Situation.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
EAST TENNESSEE, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1863.

Everything is progressing as satisfactorily as could be desired, and far better than was anticipated. The troops are in fine spirits, and most excellent health. The mountain air, the beautiful scenery and the delightful weather exhilarate everybody. We move twenty miles a day easily. Refreshed by the cool nights, we recommence the march at daylight with renewed vigor. The worst roads are passed; our trains are up, and thus far we have marched with but few casualties. Forage is scarce on the mountains, but as yet our animals have not suffered. The natives flock in from all quarters with fruit, vegetables and chickens. During the last two days on a forty-mile march we have certainly seen five hundred children and young girls, although not over a dozen houses were visible in the entire distance. The road to-day was level, dry and sandy, just wide enough for a wagon, and closed above with overhanging magnolias. Occasionally a magnificent vista of vale and distant mountains, softly fading away in the pale blue of the horizon, intermingled with a thousand tints of sky and foliage, presented itself. A momentary impression of beauty, sublimity and peace passes over the soul, and again we plunge into the shaded mountain paths. An occasional rattlesnake breaks the quiet of the march by a moment of brief excitement, terminating in the appropriation of his rattles by some of the boys.

On crossing the Tennessee line, a shout of glorification for the old flag went up to heaven, which, reechoing from crag to crag and peak to peak, would have brought joy and consolation to the hearts of the long traitor-cursed East Tennesseeans. Nothing but music could fully express our feelings, so we indulged in one grand pean of "Rally Round the Flag Boys!" To say that no one's feet became sore and no limbs tired, that no horses were jaded or mules "demoralized," is of course not to be supposed; but, so few have been the vexations, that old campaigners regard the march as a *chef de œuvre* of military skill, not the least part of the credit being due to that much abused, poorly paid and hardly worked class of officials known as Quartermasters. Q. M.'s have been sleepless, vigilant and untiring, and receive the thankful eulogies of all concerned.

We meet deserters and refugees, and we gather recruits as we move by hundreds.

Much difference of opinion exists as to the rebel forces and what they will do. Some place their number in Tennessee at ten to fifteen thousand, and anticipate a desperate resistance. Others represent them as scattered and demoralized, and predict a flight. We shall soon know. It is believed that they have abandoned the gaps and are fortifying several points—probably Knoxville, Loudon and Kingston.

THE WAR IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

THE SACKING OF LAWRENCE.

PURSUIT OF THE GUERRILLAS.

Retaliatory Measures to be Enforced by Gens. Ewing and Lane.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1863.

Reaching here last evening after an exhausting ride in the pursuit of Quantrell, I have not found time till now to write you of the terrible tragedy which the sun rose upon last Friday morning at Lawrence. Yesterday I left that abode of desolation and mourning, and the sad memories imprinted on my brain will never be erased. God help us! It makes one almost sicken of manhood, and despair of humanity, when such fearful carnage, such horrible crimes, such frightful iniquities, are perpetrated by fiends in the shape of human beings.

The news reached Leavenworth of the advent into the State of a band of bushwhackers at about ten o'clock on Friday. At 12 M. J. F. Legate, U. S. Assessor, reached here from Lawrence, having succeeded in swimming the Kansas River and thereby effecting his escape. He fully confirmed the dreadful rumors, declaring that when he left, the fiends were firing the town and butchering every one in sight.

At 1, Gen Ewing, with four companies of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry and Company I, Eleventh Kansas, was on the march to De Soto, a town on the Kansas River twelve miles from Lawrence, whence he expected to move for the purpose of intercepting the assassins in their flight. Maj. T. J. Anderson, A. A. G. on Gen. Blunt's Staff, having charge of the recruiting service, and Capt. R. J. Hinton, Company B, Second Kansas Colored, also on detached service, offered their services to Gen. Ewing and went with the command. De Soto was reached at 9 that evening, twenty-seven miles. The command took four hours in ferrying over. At half past 1 the General with two companies was on the march again. At De Soto we received intelligence favorable to intercepting the ruffians. The intelligence of their having crossed in force over the line had been received at District Headquarters at 11 P. M. on Thursday night. The telegraph being closed it was impossible to communicate with the General. Capts. Coleman and Pike, with two hundred men of the Ninth Kansas cavalry, started from Aubrey on the line, a few miles from where they had crossed into Kansas, in pursuit of the bushwhackers, and were, it was hoped, close on their heels. Maj. Plumb, Eleventh Kansas, District Provost-Marshal, with fifty men, was at Olathe at midnight. Capt. Palmer, Companies A and B, Eleventh Kansas, was at Spring Hill, a position admirably calculated to intercept them if his information had been at all correct. From what we gathered at De Soto, it appeared that Coleman's force had followed all night, reaching within six or seven miles of Lawrence as the bushwhackers were leaving. It then turned South to intercept them. Maj. Plumb overtook it and assumed command. Gen. Ewing sent dispatches in various directions for the purpose, as he hoped, of putting his forces in such position as to make sure of intercepting the murderers.

From the best information obtainable at De Soto it appeared that the rebels intended striking south and west. As a consequence we struck south, reaching Lanesfield, 16 miles, at daybreak. Here we learned from citizens who had been in pursuit, that Gen. Lane, with the citizens, had had a skirmish at or near Prairie City, 14 miles from Lawrence. That from that point the chase was a headlong one—the rebel rear guard skirmishing at every rise, ford and ravine. Another skirmish took place at or near Ottawa Creek, and at nightfall on Friday near Stanton, Miami. Gen. Ewing, from the first, believed that they would strike due south from Lawrence, endeavoring to reach the Osage River, through the heavily timbered valley of which they might effect their escape. He still believed that some portion of his force would intercept them. We then pushed on in the direction of Paola, across the prairie, and leaving the Ohio cavalry behind—the officers of which seemed, with one or two exceptions, to have no lot or interest in the overtaking of the villains, caring more for their horses than for the object sought to be gained—with about thirty men of Company I, Eleventh Kansas Mounted Infantry, about 10 o'clock Gen. Ewing struck their trail, following it all day on the gallop, until we overtook the main command on the Upper fork of the Grand River, about 25 miles in the State of Missouri, about 10 P. M. Saturday, having traveled about 90 miles in 30 hours.

Here we found Gen. Lane, with less than fifty of the citizens who had been in pursuit, Lieut.-Col. Clark, of the Ninth, with detachments of five Companies, a Company of the Fourth Missouri cavalry, Capt. Palmer, with Companies A and B of the Eleventh, and Capt. Joy, of Company I, with 40 men. Majors Plumb and Thrasher, with detachments, had moved up toward Pleasant Hill for the purpose of pursuing Todd. With them was Capt. George H. Hoyt and a portion of his Red-Leg Scouts.

The position of the pursued and pursuers stood thus: Lane, Clark, Plumb and Thrasher had followed on Friday till nightfall. Near Stanton they lost the trail. Quantrell till then had been heading directly South. After dark he made an acute angle, and pushed directly northeast, to the very locality where he had entered. Col. Clark went to Paola, five miles, and *rested*. Of course Quantrell kept moving. Pardee, a well-known scout and farmer of that section, was sent out to find the trail, which he did, reporting to Col. Clark that the enemy would attempt to cross what is known as the Rock Ford of Bull Creek, at a certain time. They did cross within fifteen minutes of the time so reported. The distance was but five miles, with two hours to reach it, Col. Clark alleging that he could not arouse his worn out and jaded soldiers, and refusing to give the citizens permission to try it. All complain of the want of energetic action on the part of Col. Clark and others at this time. The citizens declare that if the officers and soldiery had done their duty thoroughly, the rebels might have been brought to a stand and a fight. Of course such criticisms will be made under the excitement of the terrible calamity which rests upon us, and in the main they will be unjust. Still, it is none the less true that the whole pursuit showed a wont of military perception, quickness and clearness. This from the General down. Many of the officers seemed to fear that their horses might be killed, rather more than that the rebels would be overtaken.

On Saturday morning our advance run in close upon their rear, and some shots were exchanged. We pressed on lessening the distance. When they reached the timber of Grand River the bushwhackers divided; one band, under Blunt, belonging to the neighborhood, striking into the heavily timbered hills and ravines of the Grand River country in Cass County, and the other, under Quantrell, Todd, Yager and Holt, heading for the Sni, Big and Little Blue rivers, in Jackson County, their old range. Near the point of division they left their wounded, as we afterward found. Up to this time, Saturday evening, we had killed some score of the assassins. That night eight bushwhackers were killed in the brush. A party of citizens were so close behind them that they entered a farm-house, where the women were busily engaged in cooking supper for twenty men, that being the number the marauders had detailed to eat there. Our men eat the supper. After which the house was burned. The man was killed as he was returning from the timber, where he had been to convey information, as he himself confessed.

On Sunday morning Gen. Ewing and Senator Lane met, and in a long interview which followed, Gen. Lane urged the policy of removing all the people from the border counties, and laying them waste, as the only means of restoring peace to Kansas. He declared his intention, unless this was done by the military authorities, of rousing the citizens and doing it himself. Gen. Ewing agreed to the policy and returned to the border with Lane, for the purpose of proceeding to his headquarters at Kansas City to issue such an order as will carry out the adopted policy. On the border Gen. Lane left for Lawrence, Gen. Ewing authorizing him to announce to the people that within twenty days the border counties should be depopulated. The points of the orders issued you have already received by telegraph.

Let me explain fully what the effects of these orders will be, if faithfully and thoroughly executed. It will depopulate a tract of country over thirty miles in width, being the border counties named, except at the military stations stated therein. Such a measure may seem to be terrible in its results, but when the matter is considered in the light of our experience, it will be seen to be a wise, even if severe policy. Your correspondent has some knowledge of this border people and speaks by the book. He is not actuated by a spirit of revenge in pronouncing in favor of the order, but only by a desire to work out for the Government a problem, that the longer it remains ungrappled with, the more difficult it will be to properly solve. We must come back to first principles. In the first place, outside of the town of Kansas City, there are no loyal people on the Missouri border who are not practically aiders and abettors of bushwhacking. It matters not to a bushwhacker whether the man who feeds him is a Union man or a rebel, so long as he obtains what he needs without unnecessary trouble.

To illustrate. Gen. Lane made inquiries after entering Missouri, on the Grand River west of Harrisonville, Cass County, of the citizens with whom he conversed, as to whom they considered their most loyal man. All referred him to a wealthy farmer and miller named Holt. Lane went there on Saturday night with his men to stay, and had a conversation with him, of which Senator Lane's account is interesting as illustrating the species of Unionism that passes current as the best material.

Lane—Well, Mr. Holt, you are a Union man I'm told.

Holt—Yes, and always been.

Lane—Well, tell me what *you* mean by a Union man.

Holt—Why, General, I am for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it ware!

Lane—Have you got any slaves?

Holt—Yes, several at Kansas City.

He named them over.

Lane—Do you expect to continue to hold them?

Holt—Of course, if we have the Union as it ware; I'll get them niggers back and keep 'em.

Lane—But suppose that we restore the Union without Slavery, and cannot do it otherwise, what then, Holt?

Holt—Wall, I'm for the Confederacy then. If that wins I knows I'll get my niggers sure.

Gen. Lane continued the conversation by asking if he had seen any bushwhackers that day?

Holt—Yes, Wintersmith was here, took dinner, and we had quite a nice chat.

Lane—Where did he go then?

Holt—He was going to Zimmerman's, but I told him some of your soldiers were thar, so he went round.

Lane—When did you see any others, here?

Holt—Thar ware some here yesterday.

Lane—Did you feed them?

Holt—Yes, have to do it; couldn' live if we didn't.

Lane—How do they manage?

Holt—Wall, they send men ahead to notify the citizens that Quantrell or Blunt wants breakfast or dinner at such an hour, for so many men, and we cook it, my old woman does.

This is the character of the Unionism, and this the use the guerrillas put it to in this section. There are a few men left in Jackson County, whose principles are of more orthodox stripe, but their personal friendships and investments are of such a character that they hate to leave. For instance, there are prominent and undoubted Union men in Sibly, Hickman's Mills, and one or two other points, who will not feed the bushwhackers. These do not disturb them, because their presence is protection to their own houses and families in the neighborhood. So long as Mr. B or C lives there they think the National troops will not burn out the guerrillas for fear of retaliation.

Gen. Ewing's order removes all of these equally with the rebel families, but while the latter are sent outside our lines, the Union people are protected and sustained in the posts set apart for that purpose, or are allowed to go to such parts of Kansas as they may designate. Practically, the guerrillas rule the District, for as at present situated no man or woman dare refuse to feed them. What, then, is the difference between a Union citizen and a rebel, when both are equally useful? Clearly, none. This year there are heavy crops growing and plenty to feed and sustain the bands of which Quantrell is chief.

There is also another potent reason for this order. The character of the country is such, that as long as there are commissariat supplies to be obtained, so long can the bushwhackers keep their hold. On the Kansas side of the line the border is principally prairie, across which the eye can reach in all directions. When you enter Missouri, the face of it is entirely changed. The streams which run into the Missouri River head in close up to the border. All of the valleys are broken and densely wooded. In our late ride I rode through timbered hollows and ravines covered with thicket almost as dense as a Mexican chapparel—places in which five thousand men might hide, and an army march by the roads without knowing of their presence unless forewarned. Our troops follow the roads mainly. The guerrillas follow the hog-paths through the woods, knowing every foot of ground, and able to evade us at every mile they traverse. What can we do but make the country a waste, so that no man can live there. This course will be more merciful, more economical, and more speedy in suppressing bushwhacking than any other. It is Gen. Lane's and Jennison's old programme; one which their border experience fitted them to execute. I know it will be urged that the guerrillas will retreat to infest the eastern counties, to which my reply is, that the terrible example set on the border will bring the inhabitants of other localities up to the proper pitch of extermination. So much for the new policy.

From statements made to me by wounded prisoners and others, I was enabled to obtain a concise account of the whole raid.

For a long time past Quantrell, who has been very quiet since his return from the South, has had this raid in contemplation. Twice has it been broken up. The return of many Confederate soldiers, however, enabled him to get sufficient force together. His force, which mainly assembled on the Blackwater, Lafayette County, last Wednesday, consisted then of about 260 men, comprising the bands of George Todd, Dick Yager, Younger and Holt; from Lawrence County, 100 miles south, Anderson and Lieut. Bledsoe, with about 100 returned Confederate soldiers. Bledsoe, who was killed on Sunday morning last, being captured by our men, was a brother of Col. Bledsoe, Price's Chief of Artillery, and a Lieutenant in Shelby's cavalry regiment, Shelby's brigade, Marmaduke's division. He left camp on White River, Ark., July 22, for the purpose of recruiting. His mother lives at Wellington, Lafayette County. The Blackwater is in the western part of Lafayette, and is quite convenient of access from the Counties of Saline, Johnson and Jackson, the haunts of the bushwhackers. Todd's manœuvres had induced Ewing to draw the main body of his troops over toward the border, leaving the scene of gathering comparatively unwatched. During the night the guerrillas moved through the timbered portions of Jackson and Cass. At noon Thursday they were on Grand River, near the man Holt, already spoken of. Here they were joined by a neighborhood gang of 60, led by Capt. Blunt. About sundown they crossed the line at Walnut Grove, Johnson County. Here they told the citizens they were National soldiers, going to reinforce Blunt in the Indian Territory. They passed across the county till they got to Gardener. Here they got two horses from the hotel keeper, promising to return them next day, still keeping up the *rôle* of National soldiers. The rear guard plundered a house on the outskirts of the town. When this was discovered, the citizens tried to find horses, but the horses were all hid in the bush, or running out on the prairie. A messenger was sent to Olathe, but none to Lawrence.

The marauders went on six miles to the farm of a man named Wm. Benton. Here they found two soldiers of the Twelfth Kansas, sleeping in the door yard. They shot at both, killing one—John Poor, Company D. The other escaped in a neighboring cornfield. From there they passed through what is known as the Quaker settlement, three miles nearer Lawrence, and took from his bed a man named Stone, whom they murdered a mile from his house. Still no one went to apprise the doomed city of its approaching ruin. It seemed as if every one was paralyzed by the audacious character of the proceeding.

It was about 3 A. M. of Friday when they reached Lawrence. After leaving Franklin, three miles distant, they galloped in on the south and east. Before this most of them had removed their coats and rolled up their shirt-sleeves in preparation for the bloody work. What a fearful picture does imagination paint at this moment. The beautiful city, peacefully slumbering on the quiet river's bank, wrapt in the sweet silence of the breaking day. The scene was fair to look upon. The shadows of Mount Oread lay beneath the waning starlight, whose glamor was on every angle and outline, softening and draping in mystical beauty. It would have seemed as though the sacred memories which hover about the city would cry aloud in warning. Every street is sacred, and all the surroundings crowded with the memories of the struggles which Lawrence has passed through. But there was no warning voice—no one to cry aloud. On, on, dash the assassins, with ferocious, demoniac yells, and a salvo of pistol shots, which woke the startled silence in hideous disharmony the peaceful morning.

The first attack was made upon a camp of recruits for the Fourteenth regiment Kansas cavalry, now being raised. Twenty-seven men were in camp. Seventeen were murdered. The remainder escaped. It is useless to attempt to describe the scenes that then occurred. Dashing down Massachusetts-street they shot everybody that made their appearance. Pickets were posted at every road, and on the brow of the hills to the west. Then the order was given to break open the stores and buildings, murder every man, and take everything that was portable. The order was fully, fiendishly and completely carried out. An attack was made upon the quarters of a colored company. As it was at the north end of Massachusetts-street, most of them managed to escape.

Considering the large number of negroes living in Lawrence, they escaped almost marvellously. Only some twenty were killed. The cause of this appears to have been that negroes were on the alert, having been for some time suspicious of an event of this character. They told citizens that Quantrell had spies in town every day. Some of them were at a railroad meeting held the night before in front of the Eldridge House. J. M. Winchell, Esq., formerly of the Times, R. S. Stevens, and others, were present, and in the Eldridge House when the ruffians broke in. In a few minutes the whole town was aroused. The attack was so sudden and the surprise so complete that nothing but panic prevailed. Men were shot down on all sides as they fled. Dwelling-houses were entered and husbands and sons shot in the presence and almost in the arms of their wives and mothers. They entered the house of Judge Carpenter and attempted to drag him out. His young wife threw her arms about his body, when the incarnate fiends put a revolver between their bodies and shot the Judge through the heart while in the arms of his wife.

At another dwelling they left four widows, killing Dr. Griswold, Hon. Mr. Thorp, State Senator, Mr. Baker and Josiah Trask, one of the editors and proprietors of the *State Journal*. Mr. Thorp was pursued from room to room till every floor was stained with his blood. They flung the bodies into the yard and proceeded to rob and insult the ladies. The rings were stripped from their fingers, even to the wedding ring of Mrs. Trask, which she begged for most beseechingly, as the only memorial left of her murdered husband.

So the bloody work went on. Words cannot describe, and the heart faints as the horrors of that scene were conjured. As the stores were broken open the majority grew intoxicated, and even wilder and more infuriated than before. They came to the house of a Mr. Dix, promising to save his life if he would give up his money. He did so, and gave them $1,000. They marched him from the house, and when out of sight of his wife, shot him, throwing his body into some burning building. God knows how many were so destroyed.

Many escapes were almost miraculous. Gen. Deitzler was in the house of Gov. Robinson, who had gone out just before their entrance on to the hill, so escaped. On the north bank of the river were ten or twelve soldiers, of the Twelfth Kansas. That bank covered that portion of the town, and their rifles kept it clear of the assassins. Three were killed here by the soldiers and two wounded, both of whom were afterward killed in Missouri. Two others were wounded by Capt. and Lieut. Rankins, who fought six and drove them off, making good their escape. Maj. Abbott, agent of the Shawnees, was in the Eldridge till after it had been fired. He run down, through the back yard, across an open space, fortunately without being observed, into a new wagon-shop, belonging to Dix. Here he sat for two hours, in trembling dread of discovery. God! what a fearful meeting and wrestling with death, and such a death! Reville Fisher, Chaplain of the Fifth Kansas, who is detailed as Superintendent of Contrabands, and was at home, made a narrow and awful escape. He is very obnoxious to Todd and his ruffians. They came to his house. Finding it impossible to get out he had hid in the cellar. Remaining there a few moments, he finally crawled into a small space under a plank walk, where he lay with just room enough. They demanded the Parson from the cellar. His wife told them he had gone a few moments before. They took a lamp and went down but fortunately did not see him. Above sat Mrs. Fisher, in dreadful anticipation of hearing the report which would tell of her husband's doom. They then set fire to the house. The Chaplain lay under the planks till almost roasted and suffocated, his heroic wife bringing water and throwing over them. At last, though many of the ruffians were passing, she got out some carpeting, and, managing to get up some planks, hid Mr. Fisher, partly under her skirts and partly under the carpeting, dragging that to some bushes close by, where she covered up her husband.

Capt. Sidney Clarke, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, was at home in the house of his father-in-law. He managed to get out and over the brow of the hill, though pursued and fired at. His father-in-law, Mr. Ross, also got away, though he staid to load his gun, and on the road a boy who joined him was shot dead. Gen. James H. Lane's escape was among the providential events of the reign of terror. For some little time he had heard the firing, but it was so continuous, though not loud, as to sound like the explosion of crackers. Finally, he was roused to a sense of danger; and being told by a flying negro that the rebels were in town, commenced to dress himself. At the same time he wanted to resist and insisted upon Mrs. Lane's finding two guns that were in the house. They could not be found. He then proposed to fight them with his sword—a beautiful and valuable weapon which was presented to him by the Indiana regiment that served in Mexico. But, by the entreaties of his family, he was induced to leave, which he did, going out of his back door as the assassins entered the front gate. He run for a ravine which opened to the river. Here he was fired upon, but escaped, doubling his pursuers, and got to another ravine heading westward. He then distanced them, going through a corn-field contiguous to a dwelling, where he offered $50 to the girls to saddle him a horse, which was close by. This they were afraid to do. He then, in full sight of their pickets, ran across an open lot, got into another corn-field, went through it, across the California road, and down a steep ravine, where he lay for three or four hours on his belly under some bushes. He then got out, mounted a horse, rode over to town, stopped at the ruins of his house to assure the family of his safety; found that his elegant mansion, just finished, was a mass of smoking ruins, in which were consumed his furniture, private papers, &c. The loss cannot be less than $15,000. Among other things, they stole the sword spoken of, which cost $750, and a magnificent banner presented by Gen. Scott to the regiment commanded by Lane in Mexico. They took the rings from his wife's and daughter's (Mrs. Col. Adams) fingers, and threatened Mrs. Lane's life. They shot at his son because he refused to give a shot gun belonging to him.

Gen. Lane did not tarry five minutes, but mounting his own horse—none of which were taken—he rode into Massachusetts-street. The sight was horrible beyond description. As Gen. Lane told me when I met him in Missouri: "Think of riding down that street and seeing a hundred and fifty of your fellow-citizens cooked—*cooked*—literally cooked on the sidewalk!"

Five minutes afterward Gen. Lane had fifty men mounted and in pursuit. The marauders could be traced so far as the eye could see, by the flames of burning dwellings. Everything on the road from Lawrence to Prairie City was in flames. Gen. Lane rode on, gathering the farmers as he went, and overtook them at the point named. Major Plumb joined him before reaching that place. A skirmish ensued and the rebels fell back. From that time no more burning was done, and the incendiaries had all they could do to get away.

I cannot stop to tell many more of the incidents; the telegraph has informed you of them previously. From Missouri I returned by way of Lawrence. It is an awful picture of devastation and ruin. Worse than all is the mourning which sits in every household, and hovers over every heart. There are not less than eighty-five widows and two hundred and forty orphans. One hundred and forty bodies have been buried; there are a number yet missing and twenty-seven wounded. The total number of buildings destroyed was 182, 65 of which were large handsome brick and stone buildings on Massachusetts-street. Eighty-five dwelling-houses were burned and 31 workshops. A brick church owned by the negroes was burned. All the good horses in the town were taken and loaded down with plunder. Probably not less than $150,000 in money was taken, and the total damage cannot be less than a million and a half of dollars. Many families have been made destitute. One means of assistance is much needed. There are business men who have good real estate and want to rebuild again, but they need loans of money to enable them to do so. The security is ample as the county papers were all saved. Capitalists who desire to aid cannot do so more usefully than by tendering such loans. In spite of the fearful calamity, the people are not broken down. They intend to build their town again. Gen. Lane's first movement on reaching Lawrence was to employ mechanics to rebuild his dwelling. Senator Pomeroy, at a public meeting, pledged himself to make one of four who should subscribe $100,000 to rebuild the Eldridge House. All the neighboring towns are doing their best to aid the sufferers. Leavenworth has subscribed about $15,000—other towns according to their means. So that again we renew our faith. In the presence of the good works, we rebuild our hopes, and once more believe in man—a belief so sadly shaken by the fiendish display of how much lower than beasts we can become.

Recruiting is going on briskly. Jennison is raising the Fifteenth cavalry. Some of the handbills put out by his recruiting officers are unique and pithy. I subjoin a few:

"No Compromise with Rebels! No Quarters to Bushwhackers."

"Desolation shall follow Treason wherever this Regiment marches."

"In for Killing."

"Walt Willis, of Louisiana, wants 100 men who can live on half rations, and are willing to be killed before pay-day."

"Death to Traitors and Freedom to all."

So they go on. The Fourteenth regiment is nearly full. The Second colored has full ranks, though the regimental organization is not yet complete. The Fifteenth has 600. The Second Kansas cavalry is raising another battalion, and a company is being raised for the Post battery. The old regiments are filled to minimum by recruiting. Who thinks Kansas will have a draft or resist it should it come?

No news from Gen. Blunt yet. A man, named John Calloa, was hung at Lawrence, after trial as a spy. Four others are in the hands of the citizens. We count from eighty to one hundred of Quantrell's men lying or hanging dead between here and in Missouri. Several skirmishes have taken place.

On Tuesday morning Lieut. Lindsay, of the Eleventh Kansas, had a skirmish with guerrillas at Jaynes' place, twelve miles southeast of Independence. He killed three and wounded four, and had one man severely wounded. Lieut. Lindsay reported at Independence that Quantrell was at Pink Hill, with two hundred men, and had not force enough to cope with him. Pink Hill is on the Sni, fifteen miles from Independence. Majs. Plumb and Thacher, and Lieut.-Col. Lazalear, of the First Missouri cavalry, were in that neighborhood, and it is believed that they will meet Quantrell.

At the same time Holt (who had a company of bushwhackers at Lawrence) was trying to cross the Missouri, between Napoleon and Sibley, and get into Clay County on the north side. A force was sent to the north side to intercept the assassins. R. J. H.

That Treasonable Canadian Correspondence.—As was to be expected, the New-York papers deny the existence of a treasonable correspondence, the object of which was to invite an invasion of Canada by the Lincoln dynasty, and in which certain persons in this country are implicated. This denial does not in the least shake our faith in the correctness of the main statement that such a correspondence has passed; and we are quite willing to await till the facts fully develop themselves, in order that it may be seen where the truth lies. When we made our first statement we had not heard any of the names of the conspirators mentioned, but since then rumor has been busy, in this city, in their identification. We forbear, however, to repeat the names freely mentioned upon the street.—*Toronto Leader, Aug. 31.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT.

Draft in the Third Congressional District.

CONCLUDING CEREMONIES IN KINGS COUNTY.

Names of Conscripts from the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, Alphabetically Arranged.

Capt. Gregory's Headquarters in Washington-street were besieged yesterday morning by an eager and anxious crowd, who were desirous of knowing their fate, and of hearing the reading of the names.

The Police force, under charge of Inspector Folk and Capt Joel Smith, was ample and in readiness for any emergency, while Capt. Hefflefinger and his brave Minnesotians formed the advance-guard of the host of troops in call, and prepared for immediate movement.

Lieut. Barger, New-York Volunteers, of Col. Nugent's Staff, superintended on behalf of the Government the proceedings, and gave his official sanction to them all.

At 9 o'clock precisely, Capt Gregory announced that the drafting for the

FIFTEENTH WARD

would begin, and appointed Messrs. Tompkins, Donalson and Oakey a Committee to count the ballots before they were deposited in the wheel. This duty being performed, the Chairman announced the number to be 949. These were placed in the wheel, and the Marshal stated that of them 235 would be drawn by Mr. Wintress, the blind man, as the quota for the Sub-District, with the fifty per cent. additional. Mr. Corey turned the wheel, and Commissioner S. Beebe, in a clear and distinct manner, read the names, the first of which was

Mr. John Diggar, No. 247 North Second-street.

The following alphabetical list has been compared with the ballots, and is absolutely correct:

A.

Austin, W H 81 10th.
Anthony, Geo (col'd,) Powers.
Acorn, S 219 Remsen.
Atmore, W 286 Ewen.
Andrews, W H, Ainsley.

B.

Brackenhoff, F 303 Grand.
Buckman, G 346 Grand.
Buckhardt, H, Conselyea.
Bunce, C 271 South 1st.
Bishop, W 83 Powers.
Bennett, M 140 Remsen.
Betts, W 38 Remsen.
Burchell, R 299 North 2d.
Balch, S 8 Ainsley.
Brown, Jno D 1 Conselyea.
Brady, J 28 Conselyea.
Burns, J, Jackson.
Burr, H C 448 Grand.
Buffet, E 304 Grand.
Baptist, W 106 10th.
Brooks, G N 474 Grand.
Brodhead, Augustus 400 Grand.
Bowers, C 48 Richardson.
Blackwell, R 242 Ewen.
Borster, E 346 Grand.
Barser, J 22 Remsen.
Boster, G W 336 Grand.
Brown, E, Conselyea.
Boyce, J N 172 Sennerd.

C.

Cullinen, M 37 Remsen.
Collins, Hy 440 Grand.
Cook, Abram, Bushwick-av.
Condit, Geo 159 Wykoff.
Cool, Geo (col'd) 3 Battle-row.
Conklin, J C 320 W 2d.
Cropp, H 372 Grand.
Connell, T, Withers.
Cott, Jas 520 Grand.
Clark, James, Powers and Graham.
Cornell, H Jr 278 Stuyvesant.
Casey, Wm H 309 N 2d.
Coleman, John 426 Grand.
Courtney, James 86 Wykoff.

D.

Dunbar, A N 224 Owen.
Doffer, John, Graham.
Doktell, H 302 Grand.
Dalla, Geo 240 Ewen.
Drummond, E 54 Remsen.
De Witt, J cor S 4th & 11th.
Dreyer, J W corner Union-av and Skillman.
Dempsey, J 408 Grand.
Diggar, Jno 247 N 2d.
Danby, Thos, Powers.
Donaldson, Wm 89 Powers.
Dittle, G, Frost.
Derringer, Jno 40 Ainslie.
Druse, Adam 408 Grand.
Dunham, J, Bushwick-av.

E.

Emmon, G 81 Wykoff.
Eckel, Andrew F 274 N 2d.
Elbers, E 346 Grand.
Evans, J B, Ewen & Ainslie.
Elliott, F 3 Ainslie.

F.

Feeks, Danl, Ainslie.
Farler, Benj 54 Remsen.
Freeting, Lewis 106 Leonard.
Freestone, Jas N 275 N 2d.
Fagen, Danl, Lorimer.
Freude, Lewis, 291 S 1st.
Frazeon, F 23 Wykoff.
Fuzee, Wm 197 Ewen.

G.

Greer, Robt 54 De Bow.
Grea, Jno 121 Wykoff.
Gilligan, Dennis 94 Union-av.
Gill, Thos 24 Ainsley.
Galliman, G F 356 Grand.
Gayner, Wm 237 S 1st.
Gazekel, Gustav 94 Union-av.
Goldham, And 66 Remsen.
Gates, Geo 242 Ewen.
Grop, Benj S 272 Grand.
Ghermger Sebastian, 288 S 1st.

H.

Hodges, S H (col) 3 Battle Row.
Hoffman, Geo W, Ainsley.
Hissentop, Anson 186 Ewen.
Hickey, C 335 Grand.
Holger, Jas 46 Remsen.
Hardeck, Jas 360 Grand.
Hewins, M 74 10th.
Hurst, Jesse W 75 10th.
Held, Geo 200 Union-av.
Horn, H 30 Skillman.
Henderson, J, Richardson.
Hornblow, Geo 250 Powers.
Hardley, Wm 318 Grand.
Hill, Robt 12 Devoe.
Halpin, Edw 54 Remsen.
Henshel, Lewis 19 Remsen.
Harnn, Henry 87 Wyckoff.
Height, Charles W, corner Wyckoff and Lorimer.
Humphrey, John 41 Devoe.
Heyneger, Wm 219 Lorimer.
Honchrany, John, Ewen.
Hopkins, Wm 388 Grand.
Henry, Jno 287 North 2d.
Hill, Thos 114 10th.
Heffee, Otto, Smith.

J.

Jenkins, Robt Graham-av.
Johnson, Chas N, Powers and Union.
Jones, J H 142 Union-av.
Jenkins, D, Ainsley.
Jordon, John 40 Remsen.
Jones, Isaac 237 South 1st.
Jenkins, John J, Ainsley.
James, Benj, Union av.

K.

Kelsey, A J, Conselyea.
Kutler, L 92 Remsen.
King, Wm R, 242 South 2d.
Kemple, Jacob, North 2d.
Koepler, J, 275 Grand.
Knapp, John, Devoe.
Kenny, Wm, 7 Powers.

L.

Long, L, Remsen.
Lorz, Peter, 262 Union-av.
Leonard, Thos, Richardson.
Lawrence, W H 38 Powers.
Lewis, A, Powers.
Lantenplos, J 88½ 10th.
Long, L 77 10th.
Locke, Geo 316 Grand.
Limrox, Jno 363 Grand.
Longstreet, Wm 260 S 1st.
Lewers, W J 144 Remsen.
Lounds, Saml, 506 Grand.
List, Wm, Smith & Remsen.
Lemey, Jno, 269 S 1st.
Lyon, Saml 253 S 1st.
Lowe, Jno 188 Lorimer.

M.

Malo, Jno, 103 Wyckoff.
Martin, Jno 209 South 2d.
Miller, Chas 251 South 1st.
McCann, Wm 182 Lorimer.
Miller, Saml 152 Union-av.
May, Henry 273 Grand.
Mender, Wm F 7 De Voe.
McKeon, Thos 267 Grand.
Miller, Wm, Conselyea.
McCoy, Jas, 251 North 2d.
Mottin, J 242 South 2d.
Maure, E R 360 Grand.
Miner, Benj (col'd) Frost.
Mills, And 19 Graham-av.
Myers, Michl 117 Wykoff.
Marshall, Wm 331½ Grand.
Mead, J, c Lorimer and Jackson.
Mitchell, M 372 South 1st.
Maujer, Jno 428 Grand.

N.

Nolan, F Withers.
Norton, Saml 136 Remsen.
Nerosoa, C 104 Lorimer.
Nobay, M 247 South 1st.
Norris, Benj 278 South 1st.

O.

Owen, E C 450 Grand.
Odine, L C, Powers.
Olmstead, Jas 192 Remsen.

P.

Polhemus, Jno 229 Lorimer.
Prichard, Rich 40 Remsen.
Perry, Jno H 12 Powers.
Prichard, Thos 303 Remsen.
Prosser, Thos 297 South 1st.
Price, P 252 North 2d.
Pryor, Isaac W 165 Lorimer.
Peace, H 272 South 1st.
Pine, M (col) 203 Union-av.

R.

Rohn, D R 270 Grand.
Roeder, C 39 Remsen.
Ruio, A 94 Union-av.
Ripley, W, Graham.
Reimer, C 39 De Bow.
Roth, J 219 Union-av.
Ruddy, C, Leonard & Rems'n.
Rider, J 250 S 2d.
Richardson, E W 385 Grand.
Rother, J 14 Remsen.
Rogers, H 238 Ewen.
Russell, B 138 Remsen.
Resch, J 110 10th.
Roche, T 284 Grand.
Roberts, O J 85 De Bow.
Robins, A 240 S 2d.
Rogers, J H 83 10th.
Reynolds, J L, 372 Grand.

S.

Smith, J 156 Union-av.
Sebre, A 37 Grand.
Simms, H (col'd) 160 Leon'd.
Sinbister, J 302 Grand.
Stanterman, F 312 Grand.
Schermerhorn, J (col'd) 280 S 2d.
Symon, M — Bushwich-av.
Stillwell, J W 19 Conselyea.
Sweeney, J 164 Leonard.
Stout, W H 141 Ainslie.
Stillwell, S 235 South.
Stokes, B 279 Grand.
Savage, W — Smith.
Slomm, J 107 Carll.
Siebert, J 81 Union-av.
Schery, G 110 Remsen.
Spaader, T A 30 Ainslie.
Schuller, F 181 Ewen.

T.

Tarrington, W B colored 442 Grand.
Tourman, J Bushwick-av.

U.

Ubert, J 13 Wykoff.
Ulrich, P 208 Union-av.

V.

Van Olst, A 382½ Grand.

W.

Waterhaus, S T 240 S 2d.
Watson, W H 176 Lorimer.
Wilson, F 64 9th.
Williams, G 247 Ewen.
Webster, J 8 Devoe.
Williams, Hy 315 Grand.
Whitman, H 267 Grand.
Wagner, F 294 S 1st.
Wilkeyson, J 89 Wykoff.
Wetson, J 237 S 1st.
Wrightman, F Ainslie.
Wood, D 50 Remsen.
Watkins, W 64 9th.
Wilsey, Wm 81 10th.
Williams, J G 60 Devoe.
Wiese, C, Lorimer.

Y.

Young, J N 2d and Ewen.

Z.

Zelgee, G 404 Grand.
Zimble, Francis, Withers.

Three hearty cheers were given as the last name was read, and the thoroughly perspiration-drenched crowd, in good order and high spirits, left the building, making room for the people of the other ward, who yet on the anxious stool pressed eagerly in.

Capt. Gregory then announced that he had appointed Messrs. Oakey, Tompkins and Donaldson a Committee to count the ballots, and that they had reported the number for the

NINETEENTH WARD

to be six hundred and ninety-eight, of which one hundred and sixty-nine were to be drawn as the quota.

The first name announced was that of

Mr. Edwin Taylor, Bedford-avenue,

after which followed the others, which are herewith given in alphabetical order:

A.

Ames, Jno H, Taylor corner Worth-av.

B.

Browne, Jas N 31 Van Brunt.
Barberg, J 140 Broadway.
Bendert, Chas 13 Horton.
Borsenbeis, L 149 Broadway.
Bishop, Wm, Penn.
Bishop, Thomas 2 Lincoln.
Burtiss, Wm, Clymer.
Bishop, Geo, Penn.
Burr, Adw, Lee-av.
Beden, Chas 12 Kent.
Bradley, Thos 170 Taylor.
Browne, Geo, Penn.
Beehler, Jacob, Broadway.
Browne, H 134 Broadway.
Bloom, Jas C 54 Wilson.
Browne, Alex 179 Taylor.
Browne, J J 30 Clymer.
Bennett, James C 37 Taylor.
Bennett, Geo R Marcy-av.

C.

Clareland, Chas 27 Clymer.
Cutler, A M, Broadway.
Conlow, Geo H, White av.
Calwell, Sereno 1 Wilson.
Carpenter, Henry 32 Clymer.
Comstock, O 70 Bedford-av.
Chinnock, Geo 62 Ross.
Cheffield, Chas 173 Clymer.
Cohen, David 159 Broadway.
Church, Wm P 3 Keap.
Cronell, Jno 175 Taylor.
Coff, Jno Flushing-av.
Call, F H 7 Ross.
Curly, Jas 1 Taylor.

D.

Dennis, N 30 Norton.
Driscoll, F 1 Bedford-av.
Donohvan, A H Taylor and Washington.
Dunn, P Rivers.
Davis, N H 3 Taylor.
Dumont, Jno Clymer.
Dunn, Jas Flushin -av.
Delaney, Jno N 5 Clymer.
Dominick, N W 24 Bed'd-av.
Dixon, Saml 48 Wilson.

F.

Ferguson, D 95 Broadway.
Fisch, C 11 Clymer.
Fhen, G W 148 Broadway.
French, Wm B Rodney.
Feifess, F Kent & Clymer.
Flack, Chas Kent-av.
Foin, Jno Walton.
Fisher, G H Wilson.

G.

Gardner, Thos 39 Norton.
Geroe, F P 27 Brush.
Gree, E 24 Rush.
Gatherie, Saml Broadway.
Grimes, Thos Worth.
Gillespie, S W 74 Ross.
Graham, Jas 26 Worth.

H.

Heins, John P 1 Laytor.
Hunt, Anselmo 22 Rush.
Hollenshead, M Wm. Lee-av.
Hendrickson J 118 B'way.
Hempalmes, Jno 72 B'way.
Hutchinson, Cyrus 11 Wilson.
Heron, Jas G 103 Broadway.
Hewson, H S 128 Broadway.
Hewett, Jas 42 Bedford.
Holmes, Jno Meb. Lee-av.
Huntington, O E, Marcy-av.
Hoffman, L 11 Little.
Hovey, O, Broadway.
Hare, Mon H, Broadway.
Hall, E 7 Gross.

J.

Jefferson, Pat, Broadway.
Johnson, J B, Hewes.
Jacobs, F, 136 Broadway.

K.

Kinney, L, Broadway.
Kuches, E 13 Lee-av.
Krack, Wm 1 Kent-av.
Keey, H 142 Broadway.
Kirsam, C 72 Rodman.
Kelly, John 96 Taylor.
Keenan, John 96 Clymer.

L.

Lethbridge, Jno D, Rodney.
Lawrence, J C 12 Worth.
Lawrence, Benj 70 Rodney.
Laws, Chas, Rodney.
Laycraft, E S 3 Wilson.
Loper, Dennis 164 Taylor.
Lawrence, J, Kent-av.

M.

McCuger, H 19 Clymer.
Marshall, Jno J 30 Taylor.
McMahon, Robt Bulwer.
Marcey, G E 23 Wilson.
Major, Jas Wilson.
Magee, F Broadway.
Mowler, Jno Broadway.
Meninget, Aug Broadway.
Morgan, Wm D 3 Reish.
Merrill, M 12 Lincoln-pl.
Mayers, C Broadway and Front.
Marshall, Wm B 44 Bedford-av.
Makweh, Jas Rodney.
Miller, P Broadway.
McCreary, Abm 37 Brush.
Misel, D I Hoffman.
Martin, Henry 223 Broad.
Minter, Wm 8 Walton.

N.

Nolan, F 80 Broadway.
Nixon, Geo 149 Broadway.

O.

O'Donnell, P River & Taylor.
Owen, A — Cross.
O'Shea, Jno 164 Taylor.

P.

Petersdorp, Jas, Wallabout canal.
Perry, Chas 380 Wythe-av.

R.

Russell, Thos 35 Wilson.
Rayner, Wm 26 Ross.
Robin, Wm 173 Broadway.
Reynolds, Wm H 105 B'way.
Released, F A 94 Broadway.
Robalton, Wm 294 Ross.
Richmond, C E 81 Ross.
Robinson, Geo, Bedford-av.

S.

Sealey, L A, Worth-av.
Sillon, Chas, Worth-av.
Siebert, Henry, Lee-av.
Stewart, L 10 Rodney.
Surlhoff, Wm, Kent-av.
Stears, H 117 Taylor.
Sherry, Jas F, Penn.
Smith, Jno 76 Ross.
Speight, W N 14 Linden-pl.
Shaffer, O 37 Bartlett.
Spafford, J W, Worth-av.
Sillick, C W, Lee-av.
Smith, Edw D, Taylor.
Saul, Benj, Flushing-av.

T.

Taylor, Henry, Bedford-av.
Thairault, Alex, Kent-av.
Taylor, R, Lee-av.
Taylor, Wm J, Bedford-av.
Traver, F W, 80 Davis-st.
Tucker, G E, 13 Clymer.
Taylor, Jno, Wythe-av.
Thompson, Jno, Clymer.
Taylor, Henry 147 Broadway.
Taylor, Edwin, Bedford-av.

U.

Uirbee, Nicholas 231 Ross.

V.

Vaulkner, E — Kent-av.
Van Winkle, Ed 4 4th.
Vanderbilt, Edw 4 Cross.
Van Desec, C col'd foot Ann.

W.

Watson, John, Kent.
Way, Henry 34 Clymer.
Wingler, John, Bartlett.
Whitlock, John, Jerry.
Watson, Wm A 84 Broadw'y.
Walker, G 1 Taylor.
Wite, John 172 Ross.
Wells, L 244 Broadway.
Wary, D 206 Ross.
Woodlamer, Jno, Flushing-a.
Watson, Jno P 84 Broadway.
Williamson, David 3 Wilson.

Y.

Young, E K, Bedford-av.
Young, David A, Lee-av.
Yeman, Geo W 3 Wilson.

At the conclusion of the draft, the ballots remaining in the wheel were counted, and all being as it should be, Marshal Gregory declared the draft for the Third Congressional District concluded. He thanked the audience for the perfect order maintained, the Press for the reports given, and then adjourned *sine die*.

Several of our cotemporaries deemed it just, in their issues of Thursday morning, to administer a severe rebuke to Capt. Gregory for the poor accommodations afforded their reporters, and to berate him for favoritism shown the representative of the Times. In justice to the Marshal, we would state that the only building he could find in a central position, was the one now occupied as his headquarters, in which to the best of his ability he provided desks, chairs and tables for the reporters, whose numerical strength he had not properly estimated. So far as we could observe, however, there was ample room and verge enough for one and all, and had we but been provided with *fresh air*, (something rather beyond the Marshal's control,) we should have pronounced the preparations a success.

So far as the Times reporter is concerned, he would state, that having had some little experience in the draft and its possibilities, he deemed it proper to go early, select the best place, retain it, work in it and prepare, so far as he could, an absolutely correct list for the benefit of the readers of the paper.

The Meeting of Conscripts to-night.

We are informed and believe that a meeting of the persons drafted in the City of Brooklyn, will be held to-night at the City Hall Park. The sentiments of those in charge are, as we ascertain from one of them, thoroughly loyal, and the purpose of the demonstration is by no means to oppose or interfere with the Government or its measures. Mr. Jacobs of the *Express*, Mr. McClusky of the *News*, Mr. McDermott of the *Eagle*, and other well-known persons who are among the lucky ones, will probably address the meeting. The intention, we understand, is to excite a public sentiment which shall force the authorities, the Banks and monied institutions generally, to extend a helping hand to the people who are summoned to the stern realities of war. Mr Jacobs of the *Express* makes the fair offer to Mr. T. Tilton of the *Independent*, that if he will literally shoulder his musket and comply with the requisition of the Government, he will do the same.

The Exemption Committee.

The Exemption Committee of the Board of Supervisors had a busy session yesterday, the number of applicants for relief being quite large. The firemen, police and military who were selected for duty by the wheel were on hand in large numbers. The Committee act cautiously, and give the needed relief only in cases where it is evidently deserved.

The following additional subscriptions to the loan were handed in yesterday:

Sarah Bowers	$3,000	Terence Farley	$2,500
James Kerrigan	20,000	Moses S. Beach	3,000
John F. W. Mangels	1,500		
Total amount subscribed			$826,600

Exemption Claims.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

In this District the number of persons examined yesterday and the day before was 128, of whom 11 furnished substitutes; 1 commuted by paying $300; 8 were exempt for alienage; 31 for disability; 19 for over-age; 1 for under-age; 8 for non-residence; 5 for having widowed mothers dependent on them for support; and 1 for being now in the service; 37 were adjourned over for further hearing, most of whom claimed to be aliens; 8 were held for service, and were generally allowed a week's furlough. One or two Copperhead papers, whose sole business appears to be to endeavor to excite odium against everything except Slavery and Seymour Democracy, have tried to find fault with the way in which Capt. Erhardt conducts the examinations in this District, alleging that it is a secret affair, &c., &c. This is an atrocious libel. In none of the Districts is more pains taken to accommodate the Press than in the Fourth District. The accommodations are so limited that not more than two reporters can be present at a time during the examinations; but after they are through, all are allowed access to the records, and the recording clerk spends from half to three-quarters of an hour every day after his duties are over in assisting the reporters in their work.

The Conflict of Jurisdiction Between the State and United States Courts.

CONFLICTING DECISIONS IN THE STATE COURTS

In the case of Michael Barrett, arrested by Provost-Marshal Nugent as a deserter, it will be recollected that Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court last week issued a *habeas corpus* directing the Marshal to produce the body of the prisoner, and that the Marshal made a return declining to produce the body, as his instructions from the War Department required him to hand the prisoner over to the military authorities for trial by Court-martial. The refusal to produce the prisoner was based on the want of jurisdiction of the State Courts, as set forth in the famous case of Ableman *vs.* Booth. On Saturday last, Judge Leonard decided that the Marshal must produce the body on Monday, or an attachment would issue against him for contempt. The body was not produced, and yesterday an attachment was issued. It is understood that Marshal Nugent has concluded, under the advice of counsel, not to offer any resistance to the service of the attachment, but to allow himself to be arrested, when his counsel will apply to Judge Betts, of the U. S. District Court, for a *habeas corpus* to take him out of the custody of the State authorities.

While this case was pending, another, precisely similar (the case of Michael Cox, arrested as a deserter,) was brought before Judge White, of the Superior Court, and yesterday the judge rendered his decision. Judge White disagrees with his brother Leonard, of the Supreme Court, and decides that the State courts have no jurisdiction in such cases, thus affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Ableman *vs.* Booth. What, with the conflict of jurisdiction between the Federal and State Courts, and the conflicting decisions of the State Courts themselves, the law is likely to get into rather a muddled condition.

Democracy and the Draft.

The Democratic Union Association have appointed a Committee in the several Assembly Districts to assist the laboring and poor men in procuring exemption from the draft:

First District—John Callahan, No. 3 Broadway.
Second District—Wm. Walsh, No. 48 Madison-street.
Third District—John Nagle, No. 111 Nassau-street.
Fourth District—W. J. C. Kenney.
Fifth District—Dennis Quinn, No. 33 Perry-street.
Sixth District—W. J. Kane, No. 65 Prince street.
Seventh District—A. J. Mathewson, No. 617 Hudson-street.
Eighth District—Wm. Yates, corner Grand and Essex streets.
Ninth District—Noah Tugwell, Jr., No. 221 West Sixteenth-street.
Tenth District—J. Daggett Hunt, No. 139 West Thirteenth-street.
Eleventh District—John Hardy, No. 428 Tenth-avenue.
Twelfth District—Frederick Repper, No. 16 Ave. C.
Thirteenth District—Philander Reed, No. 491 Seventh-avenue.
Fourteenth District—Frederick E. Mather, No. 144 East Eighteenth-street.
Fifteenth District—D. C. Birdsall, No. 224 East Thirtieth-street.
Sixteenth District—Thos. McSpedon, Seventy-third-street, near Third-avenue.
Seventeenth District—Isaac Dubois, Third-avenue, near East Ninety-second-street.

The Turf.

GEN. BUTLER UNDER SADDLE VS. ROBT. FILLINGHAM IN HARNESS.

The Trotting match between these horses took place on Wednesday at the Fashion Course, *Butler* winning in three straight heats. Both horses were in fine condition, but the two first heats were very slow; the third heat compensated for the disappointment by being done in 2:23¾, with something to spare for *Butler*. About 2,000 persons were present, among whom were a moderate attendance of the fair sex in carriages, and a band of music discoursed sweet sounds to the great annoyance of the betting men.

Mr. Bonner, Commodore Vanderbilt, Mr. Frank Baker, Mr. Post, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Allen, and other gentlemen were at the Course with their splendid fast double teams; and numerous fast single turnouts were also there.

First Heat—The start took place from the new stand, *Fillingham* being the favorite at 2 to 1, and having the pole; *Butler* broke as he got the word, but caught quickly, and took a slight lead at the quarter pole, where he broke again, and lost three lengths on the back stretch, and had reduced it to two lengths at the half mile, when *Fillingham* broke up and *Butler* led into the turn by a length, slightly increasing his lead at the three-quarter pole, and finally winning easily by three lengths in 2:29¾.

Second Heat.—Two to one on *Butler*, and both got off together, *Fillingham* making a skip in the turn, *Butler* being three lengths in front at the quarter-pole, where he got off his feet, and *Fillingham* led by a couple of lengths before he got down again, and he also broke as they were side and side at the half mile, after a smart brush by *Butler* down the back stretch. From this point it was a neck and neck race to near the distance-stand, when *Fillingham* went hopelessly off his feet, and *Butler* won easily again in 2:28¾.

Third Heat.—*Butler* led by half a length on entering the turn, but was so closely pressed by *Fillingham* that he broke up badly, and before he was steadied *Fillingham* led past the quarter-pole five lengths in front. Another brush down the back-stretch placed *Butler* within half a length of *Fillingham* at the half-mile, and half a length in front half way round the three-quarter turn, gradually increasing his lead for the remainder of the heat, and pulling up short as he crossed the score five lengths ahead in 2:23¾. Hiram Woodruff drove *Fillingham*; Dan Mace riding *Butler*.

RECAPITULATION.

Fashion Course Trotting—Match $2,000—Mile heats—best 3 in 5:

D. Mace names blk. g. *Gen. Butler*, under saddle	1	1	1
H. Woodruff names b. s. *Robt. Fillingham*, in harness	2	2	2

Time of	¼ mile.	½ mile.	1 mile.
First heat	38 secs.	1.14	2.29¾
Second heat	38 secs.	1.15¼	2.28¾
Third heat	37 secs.	1.13	2.23¾

Nearly the whole force of New-York Detective Police were divided between the Hunter's Point Ferries, the Flushing cars and the Fashion Course, and as fast as the pickpockets were pointed out to the Sheriff of Queens County by the Detectives at Hunter's Point, they were sent back on the ferry-boat to New-York before they got through the gates. Everything was conducted with perfect order, and gave great satisfaction to the public. The second trotting match between *Fillingham* and *Butler* will take place at the National Horse Show, which commences at the Fashion Course on Sept. 15.

Cricket.

WILLOW VERSUS ST. GEORGE.

The return match between the above clubs was played on Wednesday and Thursday at Hoboken, and terminated in another victory for St. George, who played their professional cricketer, Harry Wright, in their Eleven. The Willow Club furnished an extraordinary "cosmopolitan" Eleven, consisting of Sharp, Higham, Hudson, Pearce, Hammond and Lindsey, of the New-York Club; Higham acting as wicketkeeper, and Captain for the Willows, as he always does for New-York, Hammond being also the professional of the Willow Club. They had also the services of Mr. Draper, of the Boston Club, of Massachusetts, and of Mr. Bainbridge, of the St. George's Club; consequently the few visitors on the ground had a good display of cricket on the part of some of the players from these various clubs, who are so well known that criticism is superfluous.

The play of Bainbridge, Hudson, Pearce, Hammond, Torrance, Lindsay, and Draper was excellent for Willow; while that of H. Wright, Gibbes, Kendall, Mumford, and Gordon was very creditable for St. George.

The following is the score,

WILLOW ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bainbridge b H Wright	5	c Lang b Gibbes	12
Hudson c Gordon b Gibbes	0	b Gibbes	21
Higham b Gibbes	0	lbw b Gibbes	2
Pearce c Waller b H Wright	12	b H. Wright	4
Hammond b Gibbes	25	b H. Wright	2
Sharp b H. Wright	0	b H. Wright	8
Torrance, run out	13	b Gibbes	2
Strachan b Gibbes	0	c H Wright b Gibbes	2
Lindsay b Gibbes	12	not out	10
Wardlow c Waller b Gibbes	1	c Mumford b Gibbes	0
Draper, not out	4	c Kendall b H. Wright	33
Byes 8	8	Byes 9, lb 2, wides 1	12
Total	80	Total	108

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Waller c Hudson b Pearce	0		
Ford c Lindsay b Pearce	14	not out	8
H. Wright b Pearce	30		
Gibbes, run out	37		
Todd c Lindsay b Pearce	0	b Hammond	3
Robinson c Pearce b Hammond	5	b Hammond	7
G. Wright b Pearce	9		
Lang lb w, b Hammond	0		
Kendall, run out	11	run out	4
Mumford b Hammond	24		
Gordon not out	10	not out	1
Byes 6, lb 2, w 17, n b 1	26	l b 1, wides 2	3
Total	166	Total	26

Umpires—Messrs. Vinten and Crossley.
Scorers—Messrs. Scrivener and Groves.

Removal of the Slaughter-Houses.

Our energetic City Inspector, Alderman Boole, has conceived an idea of reform in our sanitary condition that was breached and discussed long ago, but which has never been put in execution. It is the abolition of slaughter-houses in the City, and their removal countryward. The notion of carrying out the reform and the framing of a practical plan for the purpose, are Mr. Boole's. It can hardly be doubted that he will speedily accomplish the good work. He proposes to extirpate the slaughter-houses and in their stead to adopt the Parisian *abbatoir* system, building an *abbatoir* on the outskirts of the east and west sides of the City, but not upon a scale so large as those of Paris. He has consulted the principal butchers and won their warm indorsement of his design, which he will embody in an ordinance soon to be presented to the Common Council. The two buildings and grounds necessary to be substituted for the two hundred and twenty-eight slaughter-houses now scattered throughout the City, in their business capacity, it is estimated, will cost $200,000 or $250,000 at the most, and the revenue which could be made derivable from them would make the investment a good one for the City. It would be a good thing to be rid of the slaughter-houses, even at the highest figure he names, for the reëstablishment of the slaughtering business elsewhere on sanitary and scientific principles.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ALHAMBRA PAVILION.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock and on subsequent afternoons a grand matineé will be given at the Alhambra Pavilion in Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, when the Bedouin Arabs will perform their marvelous gymnastic feats. Mr. EATON STONE, the popular equestrian, and Mr. JAMES COOK, the Shakespearian clown, will also appear.

NAVAL.—The Acting Master's Mate, ROBERT CAMERON, reported in the papers as having died at Memphis Hospital, on June 29th, is not the ROBERT H. CAMERON, formerly in business in this City and a resident of Brooklyn. Dispatches have been received here stating that he was well and on duty on the 31st of August, and had been recommended by his Captain for promotion for gallant conduct, which promotion he had now received. This will be welcome news to his friends.

SALE OF PRIZE VESSELS.—Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co. sold at the Atlantic Dock, on Wednesday, the prize steamer *Eagle* for the sum of $16,000; bought by ALLEN STEADWELL, and the schooner *C. P. Xing* for $2,600; the latter was purchased by Messrs. LOVEJOY & LACKLE.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT ATTACK UPON A NEGRO'S HOUSE.—The colored man, WILLIAM JACKSON, who was so brutally assaulted at his residence in Stewart's-alley, on Sunday morning, by some five or six persons, died of his injuries at the City Hospital yesterday morning. His skull had been completely smashed in with a paving-stone, which was thrown at him as he came to the door to see what the trouble was. An investigation into the circumstances will be made this afternoon by Coroner NORRIS. JOHN H. WALKER, arrested on the charge of being implicated in the assault, was discharged from custody yesterday by the Coroner, there being no evidence to identify him as one of the party. The three others arrested are in jail.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.—A respectably dressed man was found lying dead on the sidewalk, near the corner of Plymouth and Adams streets, on Wednesday. The body was conveyed to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house. In the pockets were found cards bearing the name DANIEL O'CONNELL, which, for the want of further evidence, is assumed to be his name. Several cards of admission to the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary were also found in possession of deceased. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from disease of the heart was rendered.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—THOMAS PETIT, a workmen employed on the Central Railroad, in Atlantic-street, died at the City Hospital yesterday from injuries sustained by being run over by a railroad car. He jumped on the platform of one of the Jamaica cars while in motion, and slipping, feel under the wheel. One of his legs was dreadfully mangled, from the effects of which he died. He leaves a wife and several children.

THE FAMILIES AND CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS.—At the last meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, resolutions were adopted directing the Relief Commissioners to pay the families of volunteers in the service of the United States, and who have not left the State, the same relief as the families of those who are at the seat of war; also, that the Relief Commissioners be directed to pay the children of volunteers whose parents have died the same amount of relief otherwise allowed.

ENTERTAINING THE SOLDIERS.—The ladies of South Brooklyn entertained the members of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio regiment with a sumptuous repast, in Carroll Park, on Wednesday. The Ohio Boys are encamped on the Star Base Ball Ground, in the rear of the Park. The men were greatly pleased with the attentions paid to them.

Williamsburgh.

ACTION OF THE FIREMEN.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Firemen of Brooklyn (E.D.) was held at the office of the Chief Engineer, Fireman's Hall, at which it was proposed by GEO. H. LINDSAY, Foreman of Hose Company No. 2, to disband that company. Mr. LINDSAY is among the drafted. The proposition was laid over until to-morrow evening.

HEARING EXEMPTION CLAIMS.—In the Second Congressional District no claims for exemption will be heard before Thursday of next week. The towns and wards will be taken up in the order in which they were drafted, and the whole hearing will probably occupy about two weeks. Every facility will be given to those desiring exemption, either from physical disability or by the payment of the $300.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.—On Wednesday night, about 11½ o'clock, a man jumped overboard from the Houston-street ferry-boat, while on his way from this City to Brooklyn, E. D. He bade the passengers "Good-bye" before taking the fatal leap.

LAW REPORTS.

The Internal Revenue Law—Stamps on Summons.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

The German Liederkranz vs. Thieman.—This was a motion to set aside a summons as void which was not stamped. The Court held that the summons having been issued without a stamp, it was therefore never duly or regularly issued, and the subsequent affixing a stamp to it will not cure the defect. All the proceedings subsequent to the granting of the order of arrest must therefore be regarded as irregular and void, and the defendant must be discharged from his present arrest. But the order of arrest is not process by which a suit commenced, and is good without a revenue stamp; and upon the merits of this case, I do not think that the affidavit of the defendant, denying that the money in question was collected by him in his official capacity, is sufficient as against the affidavit of the plaintiff's President to the contrary, to justify the Court in setting aside or vacating the order of arrest. That fact of the motion must therefore be denied.

No costs are granted to either party.

Mr. Miller, for defendant; Mr. Goeft, for plaintiff.

A New Dodge to Thwart the Draft—Edwin James on the Conscription Act.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Verren vs. Nugent and Manierre.—Mr. Edwin James Wednesday applied to this Court for an order calling upon the defendants—the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General and the Provost-Marshal of the Eighth District—to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining them from arresting the plaintiff as a deserter, or taking any further steps under the Act of Congress, known as the Conscription Act.

It was intended by the motion to raise the question of the constitutionality of the Draft, and also, in this particular case, to have a special injunction for the relief of the plaintiff.

The papers which were read by counsel contained various allegations, setting forth that the Act of Congress was in violation of the Constitution; that there was no authority vested in Congress to pass such a law, and set forth, at much length, the various grounds upon which it was contended that no citizen could be subjected to compulsory military service; that the enrollment was also unconstitutional if it deprived the State of its rights to the militia force.

Mr. James stated that those papers had been prepared with great care and deliberation, and that he had followed the process of a bill which had been prepared in the State of Pennsylvania by the ablest lawyers of the Philadelphia Bar.

The grounds upon which it was further asked that an injunction should issue in this particular instance, were, that the plaintiff had been drafted on the 13th of July. The act of Congress required that within ten days after a person was drafted notice should be given requiring him to report at a particular rendezvous on a particular day, and in default of his doing so he was to be deemed a deserter. In this case a notice was served on the 26th of August, requiring the plaintiff to report himself on the 24th of July, so that such notice was entirely invalid, not having been served within ten days, as required by the act, and the notice, in fact, requiring the plaintiff to report himself at a day long past. On these grounds Mr. James contended that the notice was illegal, and that the plaintiff was in jeopardy of being arrested as a deserter unless the Court interfered for his protection.

After much discussion Judge LEONARD granted an order that the defendants should appear and show cause on Monday next why an injunction should not be issued; but he refused to stay the proceedings in the meantime, upon the ground that the plaintiff, if arrested, might apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

It was stated in Court that this case will affect the interests of many persons drafted on the 13th of July, before the riot interfered with its completion, and who have received similar notices to that with which the plaintiff was served.

The arguments of counsel and the decision of the Court thereon are looked for with much intensity by a large class of persons on Monday next.

Edwin James and J. W. Ashmead, counsel for the appellant.

Conflict of Jurisdiction—A Divided Duty.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

Conrad Poppenhusen and Frederick Konig vs. Aaron Van Valkenburgh, Assignee of Frederick Muller.—Plaintiffs, as judgment creditors, on behalf of themselves and some other creditors of the firm of Thorn & Muller, brought an action in the Supreme Court for a general accounting of the assignee of that firm. A similar action was brought by Ernest Richter in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiffs in the action in the Supreme Court now come into the Court of Common Pleas, and pray that William Sinclair, the Receiver first appointed of the assigned property, be appointed Receiver of the whole property; that the whole assigned property must be delivered to, vest in and remain under the control of Sinclair. The plaintiffs also pray that the appointment in the action in the Court of Common Pleas be vacated, and the Receiver pay the amount of plaintiffs' judgment to Poppenhausen and Konig. Decision was reserved. Robert Dodge for the motion. C. Bainbridge Smith, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

William A. White vs. Sarah C. White.—Application for divorce denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 3, 1863.

$11,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c .101	500 Bucks Co. L. Co s3 2¼
7,000 do........New 99½	250 Mich. Cen. R...b30.120
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s.'90... 65	1900 do.............119¼
30,000 Mo. State 6s...... 69	300 do.............119
2,000 La. State 6s...... 64	500 M. S. & N. I.......100½
6,000 A.&T.H. 2 M.P. s3 93	800 do.............100
4,000 Alt.& T. H. In.B. 86	200 do............. 99
7,000 do......... 86¼	100 do..........s30 98
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C.3d.. 86	200 do............ 98¼
35,000 Am. Gold 129½	300 do............ 98
28,000 do............129¾	250 do............ 98¼
15,000 do............129⅝	100 M. So. & N. I.G.S...132
250 Canton Co.......... 30¼	200 Pitts., Ft. W.&Chic. 84
50 do............ 30½	700 do............ 83
250 Dl.&Hud. CanalCo.160	300 do............ 83¼
50 Penn. Coal Co.......146	100 do.........b10 83½
100 Cumb. Coal. Prf.... 28½	200 do..........s3 83
200 do........... 29	200 do............ 83¼
300 Quicksilv. M.Co.... 65	200 Ill. Cen. R. S. 127
400 do........... 63	100 do........b60 127
250 do........... 64	350 do............ 126
100 do........... 61½	600 do............ 125
100 Min. Min. Co....... 90	100 do............125¼
50 Pacific M.S.Co.....226	100 do............125¼
1300 N. Y. Cen. R.......129	100 do........b60.126
1850 do............130	200 Clev. & P. R....... 97
200 do............130¼	2200 do............ 95
200 do.........s30.130	100 do..........s30 94
100 do............130¼	1500 do............ 94
100 do............130⅜	300 do.........b10 95
100 do.........b30.131	500 Gal. & Chic. R....c 105
100 do.........s10.130	200 do............105¼
1008 Erie R............110	50 do..........s3.105
500 do............110¼	100 do.........b30 106
800 do............110½	50 do............ 105¼
1000 do............110⅜	1000 Clev. & Tol. R...s3. 115
800 do............111	200 do............114¾
200 do............111½	500 do............114½
600 do........s10. 111¼	400 do..........s30. 114¼
500 do..............111½	100 Chi. & R. Is........108
25 do............112	100 do............c.107½
100 do.........b10.111	300 do............107¼
100 do.........s10.110	200 do............107
600 Erie R. Pref.......104	200 do............107⅛
1000 do............105	400 do.........b30.108½
200 do............104¾	100 Mil. & P. D. C. R s3 70
100 Hud. R. R.......s30.140	150 do............ 72½
400 do............144	250 do..........s3 72
500 do............143½	200 Tol. & Wab......... 75
50 do.........b10.145	200 A. & T. H. R....... 60
1000 Harlem R.........149	400 Al. & Ter. H. P...s3 80
300 do............148½	150 Chic. & N. W. R.... 32
400 do.........b10.149	100 do............ 33¾
100 do............148¼	100 do............ 33½
1300 do............148	100 Chic. & Alt. R..... 74
2500 Reading R.........115	100 do............ 73
500 do............115½	100 do............ 70
1800 do............115¼	100 Chi. & Alt. P...... 86

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Mo. State 6s...... 69¾	500 Cum. Coal Pref.... 28¾
1,000 Amer. Gold.......131	250 M. S. & N. I....... 93
20,000 do...........131½	400 do............ 92¼
725 N. Y. C. R..........128	350 do............ 92
100 do............128¼	200 do............ 91¾
400 do............128½	450 do............ 91
200 do............128¼	400 do............ 90¼
100 do.........b10.129	600 do............ 90
100 Erie R..........s10 107	300 do............ 89
1600 do............ 107	250 do............ 89¼
100 Erie Railway Pr....103¾	300 Ill. Cen. R. S......122¼
200 do............103	300 do............122
100 do............103½	100 do............122¼
50 Hudson R. R........143	100 do.........b10. 123
100 do............141	600 Clev. & P. R....... 94¼
100 do.........s30 140	1050 do............ 94
100 do............141½	200 do..........s30 93¼
500 Harlem R...........142	200 Gal. & Chi. R...b30. 105½
500 do............141	150 do............ 105
500 do............141½	200 Chi & R. I. R. b30. 106½
300 Reading R..........113	300 do............ 106
1000 do............113½	100 do............ 106¼
300 do............113¼	100 do..........b30 106
500 Mich. Cen. R........117	300 P., F. W. & C. R... 80
100 do.........s10.117	250 do............ 79¾
100 Clev. & Tol.........113	200 do............ 79¼
100 Mil. & P. Du C...... 71	1300 do............ 79
100 do............ 70¼	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 American Gold. 130	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.........123
5,000 do............129⅞	100 do............122¾
200 Canton Company.... 29	50 Gal. & Chi. R........104
100 Quicks'r M. Co.....c 62	100 do............103¾
100 do............ 62½	200 Chic. & R. I. R.....106
2000 Quartz H M Co. s30 17	600 do............105½
100 Erie Railway.......105¼	1100 do.........b10.106½
200 do............105½	100 P., Ft. W. & C...s3 80
250 do............106	200 do............ 79¾
1200 do............105½	200 do............ 79½
200 do............105¾	200 Reading R..........113½
300 Erie R. Prf.......s3 103	100 do............b3 113
1400 N. Y. Cen. R.......126¾	400 do............b10 113
100 do............126¾	100 do............113
1100 M. S. & N. I. G.....c 130	300 Mich. Cen. R.....s3.117¼
200 do............130¼	100 do............b3 117
100 do............130¼	100 do............116¼
300 Clev. & Pitts. R.....c 93	400 M.S. & N.I.R........ 93
300 do............ 93	100 do............c 93
600 do............ 92¾	100 do............ 93¼
400 do............ 92¾	1150 do............ 93¼
100 do............ 92¾	500 do.........s10 93¼
100 do............ 92¾	50 do............ 93½
200 Mil. & Pr. Du C...... 70	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

400 N. Y. Cen. R.......127¼	200 Erie R. Pref.........102¼
200 do............127	150 do............102¾
100 do............126½	100 do.........b3. 102¾
100 Erie Railroad.......105½	50 do............102⅞
600 do............105¼	650 M.S. & N. I......... 90
300 do............104⅞	500 do............ 89¼
600 do............104½	100 do............ 89¼
100 do............104½	450 do............ 89
600 do............104½	100 do............ 88¾
100 do............104½	100 do............ 88
100 Chic. & R. I. R......105¾	200 Reading R.......rw 113
100 do..........b3 105¼	300 do............ 113
100 do............105½	300 do..........b3 113¼
200 do............105½	300 Clev. & Pitts. R...... 91½
500 do.........s10. 105	200 do..........b3 91½

THURSDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

We learn that the Associated Banks of this City to-day was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, of the City Bank, to advance *thirty-five millions of dollars* to the Treasury of the United States, to be drawn for by installments, as the Secretary may require the money, on his 5 ℔ cent. Interest-bearing Legal-tender Notes. It is understood that the plates for these Notes will be ready in a few days, say by the 15th of September, and the notes themselves will be printed and ready for delivery by the 25th instant, or 1st of October. The credit for the Treasury, however, is to be immediately opened; the interest, of course, to run from the date of the advance of money, and at 6 ℔ cent. until the Notes are delivered. The negotiation only awaits the formal sanction of the separate Boards of Bank Direction, as it is understood the proposition came from the Secretary, through the Assistant Treasurer in New-York. It is also probable that *fifteen millions* in addition will be advanced, on the same terms, by the Associated Banks of Philadelphia and Boston. While the Treasury balances, of all descriptions, in New-York, still aggregate over twenty-five millions, nearly or quite four-fifths of this sum stand to the credit of Disbursing Officers of the Government, other than the United States Treasurer. Hence the present negotiation to provide for the contingent wants of the service.

The Stock Exchange is under extreme excitement to-day, and the panic on the precipitate decline of the Railway shares, noticed last night, is one of the most violent which we have had to report for many months past. On most descriptions, and especially the Western Roads, the fall is already greater, in proportion to the scale of prices, than the violent reaction in May last. This is partly to be accounted for, of course, by the immense proportions of the recent advance, but the chief cause of the decline and consequent precipitate sacrifices by the Bull interest, is found in the disturbance of confidence which began to be felt last week, among Money-lenders, not only in the high figures attained at the Exchange Board, but in the vast and constantly increasing volume of daily speculation at these prices. The difficulty was not alone in borrowing Money on the hypothecation of the Stocks dealt in, but in clearing the transactions of each day between the Brokers, at Bank, in their ordinary hours. The want of discrimination between the dividend and non-dividend paying Shares, in the excited movements of speculation, had also become quite patent to the Street and the Public, and this circumstance was not without its adverse influence upon the Money market. This feeling of distrust was attempted to be arrested at the close of last week, and prices on Saturday looked almost as firm, as a general remark, as the highest market days in August. But as events have since turned, this movement only aggravated the violence of the decline.

The additional fall on the New-York and Western Railways, since last night, ranges from *five* to *fifteen* ℔ cent. Whatever difficulties were encountered in making up the Bank accounts of the day, they were not reported at the Second Board, nor was there any apparent extra pressure for Money among the Brokers. But the eagerness to sell, either on peremptory orders, or as a protection against falling margins, was greater than ever; and, from the low prices made, there was no recovery on the Street or at the Public Board up to 4½ o'clock, when the following quotations were given:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	128	132	Harlem Pref	145	120
U.S. 6s, 1881	107½	107	Mich. Central	119½	117
N. Y. Central	133½	126¾	Mich. Southern	104	86
Erie	115¼	104½	Mich. Guarant'd	134	122
Erie Preferred	106	103	Illinois Cen	128	121¼
Hudson	147	141¼	Pittsburgh	100	91½
Pacific Mail	228	223	Fort Wayne	88	76
Harlem	157	141¾	Rock Island	110	105¼
Canton	31¼	30¼	Northwest	33¼	32
Prairie du Chien	74	68	Galena	109½	103¼
Treas. Cer., new	99½	99½	Reading	118½	113
Toledo	119	113	Quicksilver	69	64

The price of Gold Coin advanced to-day 3½ @4 ℔ cent., and Exchange went up nearly to corresponding rates; though the demand for Gold to cover the *short* interest in the Street kept it rather in advance of Bills on London. The rise in Gold and Exchange, since the marked revival in the Import trade noticed as early as the 15th or 20th of August, is not wholly unlooked for. The trade remittances are on a liberal scale, while the supply of Merchant bills made against the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce (mostly ruling at low prices, owing to the fine crops abroad,) is comparatively moderate. The advance from 125 to 131½@132 ℔ cent. for Gold, and 136 to 144@145 for Exchange, is almost wholly irrespective of the political or military situation of the country. Had the siege of Charleston been determined a week or ten days ago, as anticipated by some parties on the Street, the rise would undoubtedly have been checked, but the amount of Exchange wanted to meet the increased demands of a prosperous Import trade by no means altered. In the absence of such favorable news, the upward movement is not unreasonable, nor is it to be seriously regretted in the face of the continued low prices of American Produce on the other side.

The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan, amounted to $778,350, of which $691,000 was deposited by the Loan Agency, and $89,350 paid on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Total receipts, $2,604,773; for Customs, $383,381; payments, $1,957,765; balance, $26,474,019.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N.Y'k, Aug. 29	$176,748,618	156,761,695	32,030,055	5,475,964
Boston, Aug. 31	71,478,116	27,762,955	7,752,516	7,227,704
Phil., Aug. 31	35,296,376	30,195,167	4,113,369	2,292,607
Total	$283,523,110	214,719,817	43,895,940	15,996,275
Last week	282,537,373	214,080,196	43,414,454	15,173,081
Last year	261,308,539	193,215,984	49,228,032	21,342,584

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company for August were as follows:

1863	$102,130
1862	79,655
Increase	$22,475

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	110	Metropolitan	113
Union	113	Corn Exchange	106
Phenix	110	Continental	90
Commerce	103	St. Nicholas	100
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	95	Marine	155
Broadway	165	Commonwealth	95
Chatham	95	Park	125
Hanover	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102½	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	126	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fourths, '80	108½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Erie fifths, '88	100	Gal. & Chic. 1sts	100
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	112	Gal. & Chic. Extd	112
Har. seconds, '64	101	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	111
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	111	New-Jersey C. 2ds	110
Ill. Central, 75	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Al. & T. H. firsts	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	93	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	81

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad were:

August, 1863	$460,000 00
August, 1862	320,446 70
Earnings over 1862	$139,553 30

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 155 bbls. Ashes, 13,039 bbls. Flour, 93 bbls. and 373 bags Corn Meal, 120,541 bushels Wheat, 89,676 bushels Corn, 10,420 bushels Oats, 511 pkgs. Provisions, and 673 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand, at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Is active and buoyant. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,500 bales, closing at 69c.@70c. for Middlings, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last, 21,000 bbls., including Unsound at $4 25@$4 50; Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 70@$5 30, chiefly fresh ground at $4 90@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 90	@$4 50
Extra State	4 70	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 35	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship g br'ds	5 10	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales, since our last, 2,400 bbl's., at $5@$6 20 for poor to good superfine; $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 80@$8 75 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving to-day. Sales 950 bbls. Extra at $4 75@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 40@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices of prime parcels have advanced 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 194,000 bushels, including new White Michigan, at $1 60; old White Western, at $1 27@$1 50; inferior do. at $1 19½; Amber Western, at $1 23@$1 26; Red do., at $1 16@$1 23; inferior do., $1 05@$1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 23—the latter rate for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@$1 15; Chicago Spring, at 85c.@$1 07 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good request, at advanced prices, but closed heavily. Sales have been reported of 105,000 bushels, at 75c.@76c. for sound Mixed Western, afloat; 76c @77½c. for do, in store; 72½c.@75c. for unsound do.; 77c.@78c. for Yellow Western and White do., ℔ bushel. Rye rules quiet at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are selling more freely, including Canada at 50c.@55c.; Western at 55c.@63c. State, at 60c.@65c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. 6,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold at $1 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in good request, at 90c.@$1 10 for new ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling freely, at 17c.@22c. for last year's crop ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate request at about previous quotations. The receipts have been comparatively light here, and fair at Albany. The *Evening Journal* says: "The sales have been steady at full prices. The shipments are still restricted by want of vessels for Eastern ports. The receipts of Boards and Scantling for the fourth week in August show a handsome increase over the corresponding week of last year, while other articles exhibit a falling off. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	195,745,600	31,302	30,468	74,898,187
1861	97,967,305	22,081	252	77,921,100
1862	145,260 871	24,186	59,832	116,749,438
1863	123,135,499	15,755	131,836	100,589,905

We have now reached the close of the fourth month of canal navigation—more than half the usual season of free passage on our inland waters. The receipts of Boards and Scantling up to this period show a decrease from last season of 22,125,372 feet, and in Shingles of 8,431 M.

MOLASSES—Sales, since our last, 170 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 50c.; and small lots of other kinds at former rates, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum has been in more demand at rather better prices. Other kinds have been very quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and sales have been made of 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $11 31¼@$11 37½ here, and $13 for future delivery for Old Mess; $13 25@$13 50 for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce, and in demand at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive at 5½c @8c. ℔ lb. Lard is more sought after to-day; sales 1600 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive to-day; sales, 180 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter is selling more freely at 14c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@24c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, at 8c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, since our last, 260 bags East India, at $7@$7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been more sought after, including Clover at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 10@$2 40; and Reaped Timothy at $2 30@$2 50 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in good request and quoted rather firmer; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,700 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 11½c.@12¼c., and Cuba at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 165,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 400 bbls., at 50c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were more active to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,500 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 1s. 7½d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Grain, by do. and do., at 6d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 30s.@40s.; 60 tons Logwood, by sailing vessel, at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton; and 2,000 Oars, at ½d. each. For London—8,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 4,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d. ℔ bushel; 100 bbls. Oil, at 25s. ℔ ton. For Gloucester—16,000 bushels Grain, at 5s. 3d. ℔ quarter. For Antwerp—125 tons heavy goods, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of London	Sept.	5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept.	5	New-York	Southampton.
North American	Sept.	5	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept.	8	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Sept.	8	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept.	9	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Sept.	12	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Sept.	12	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept.	16	Boston	Liverpool.
City of N. York	Sept.	19	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept.	19	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept.	22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept.	23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct.	3	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Oct.	17	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Oct.	31	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Nov.	14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Carolina	Aug.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
Copernicus	Aug.	20	Liverpool	Montreal.
Pactolus	Aug.	20	Liverpool	Halifax.
Jura	Aug.	20	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Aug.	22	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug.	25	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Aug.	25	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug.	26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug.	26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug.	29	Liverpool	New York.
Adriatic	Sept.	1	Liverpool	New-York.
City Manchester	Sept.	2	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept.	2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept.	5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Sept.	6	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept.	9	Liverpool	New York.
China	Sept.	12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Sept.	15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washing'n	Sept.	16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept.	19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept.	23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept.	26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Sept.	30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Creole	Sept.	5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Sept.	10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tubal Cain	Sept	12	New-York	St. Dom'go *via* Ber.
Corsica	Sept.	12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Oct.	12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

North Star	Sept.	3	New-York	Aspinwall.
Illinois	Oct.	3	New-York	Panama.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Creole*, close on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..............5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

JANE W. H.—I AM JUST STARTING TO SEE you, but fear I shall miss you. If I do, shall be here again on Saturday morning. Pray do not leave without seeing me. Brevoort. There is a letter at the last P. O. address. Sept. 3. O. Z.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 9,

No. 495 BROADWAY.

This is the best and cheapest Machine

FOR TAILORS' USE

Ever produced. Price, $45.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

The

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,

are selling all their Teas at only

TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,

believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—CASH BOUNTY, $250, with insurance bounty for $500 more, making a bounty of $750.

Substitute agents and runners will be paid a liberal commission for all substitutes furnished.

N. B.—Parties drafted will be furnished substitutes at fair rates. Apply at Draft Insurance Office, No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 14.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE sidewheel steamboats UTICA and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA, RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West st., corner of Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,

Office, No. 36 Pine-st.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos 26 and 28 Exchange-place: Executor's sale of valuable stocks.—By order of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., executor of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, the following valuable stocks, viz.:

2,467 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.

597 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.) $30 each.

192 shares Warren Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $50 each.

72 shares Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.

10 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.

Together with sundry bonds, &c., &c., particulars of which will be in the catalogue of the sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, DR.'S GIG, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 4, at the Salesroom, 83 Cedar-st., at 12 o'clock:
City-built stylish four-seat PARK WAGON.
City built no top BUGGIES.
City-built JAEGER WAGON.
City-built COUPE ROCKAWAY, by LAWRENCE.
Shifting-top BUGGIES.
Two COUPE ROCKAWAYS, but little used.
Extension-top CALASH.
Second-hand TOP BUGGIES,
Doctor's GIG.
Four seat ROCKAWAY.
PONY CHAISE.
Shifting four-seat PARK WAGON, with top on back seat, (open.)
Double and Single HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the following portions of the cargo of the prize steamer EMMA, to wit.: 120 bales of Cotton, 5 half bales of Cotton and 3 bags of Cotton, 273 boxes Tobacco, (large,) 100 boxes Tobacco, (small,) 60 drums Tobacco.

Also, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the same day, at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the balance of said cargo, consisting of 267 barrels of Turpentine, about 50 barrels nearly empty, and 199 barrels Resin.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner HATTIE, consisting of 495 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 100 bbls. Resin. Also, at Union Stores, Brooklyn,—bales of Cotton.

AUG. 27, 1863. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

the cargo of the

PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"

consisting of about
340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1188 Bales of Upland Cotton.
500 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize schooner HATTIE, her tackle, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

AUG. 27, 1863.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Mirrors, Lace and Brocatel Curtains, Billiard Tables, Oil-Paintings, Silver Ware, China, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday), Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, the largest assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture that has been offered this season, most of which has been in use a short time, and some entirely new. There is about 30 or 40 Carpets, all kinds; one elegant rosewood seven-octave Pianoforte, richly carved, and cost in May last $500; also, one Billiard Table, made by PHELAN, with marble bed, and complete with Balls, Cue, &c.; also, any quantity of Furniture from a hotel, embracing all kinds. Sale will be peremptory.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Messrs. POST & NICHOLS' stables, in 28th-st., near 7th-av., at 10 o'clock, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., a number of condemned Government horses; every horse put up will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash, in current funds, and the horse to be removed immediately after the sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-THIRD POLICE AUCTION sale of unclaimed property will take place on FRIDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., consisting of jewelry, clothing, cotton, wool, sugar, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want board in a comfortable house, not above 23d-st., where no other boarders are taken; the second story, containing at least two rooms and bath-room, will be requisite; references required. Address G. S., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR, with large bedroom adjoining, on first floor, suited for a first-class family. Private table if desired. Large front room on second floor, with every accommodation. No. 8 University-place, corner of Clinton.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF FIVE GROWN persons wish permanent board in a private family, Episcopalian preferred. Terms must be moderate, as the payment will be prompt. Address M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two or three pleasant rooms with board. Location desirable. Call at No. 203 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND CHILD.—Would require an unfurnished room and pantry. Private family preferred. Location, below 30th-st., west of 6th-av. Address E. M., Station E, U. S. Mail.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a private family. References given. Address, with full particulars, H. H., 2,183 New-York Post-office.

JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant room or rooms in a private family, in a house containing all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, five minutes' walk from the ferry; good references required. Address G D S., Jersey City Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF LARGE PARLORS, THE entire first floor, the second, third and fourth floors, all furnished, to let without board, in suites or single. Private table if particularly desired. Apply at No. 32 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS, WITH closets, &c., attached, on second floor, for a gentleman, wife, son of 8 years, and sister. Location between 6th and Lexington avs. and 14th and 30th sts. References exchanged. Address J. L. L., Box No. 3,146 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

TWO QUIET GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE a second-story room in a private family, for $3 per week each, or $5 for one, without board, at No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A NICE ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, and partial board, in South Brooklyn. Address Box No. 1,547.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A ROOM, WITH or without board, in the Eighteenth Ward. Apply, stating terms, to J. H. A., Box No. 2,408 Post-office.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, FROM $5, $7, to $10 a week; also a suite of rooms suitable for a family, at No. 107 Clinton-place.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN, in the first-class private residence No. 29 Washington-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Will remain open until Oct. 1.
Grand Hop of the Season,
FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1863.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house will be kept open until the 15th of October. It is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay. Good fishing may be found at this point during the month of September. Boats and cars from James' Slip. Terms moderate. Send for circular. T. T. PARSONS & SON, Proprietors.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW-ROCHELLE, WILL be kept open for visitors until November.
W. J. FISH, Proprietor.

TOBACCO.—FOR SALE CHEAP, 15 ACRES OF Seedleaf Tobacco, in the field, of the finest quality, and will be given the purchaser to house the same. Also, 15 acres of flax. Apply to P. MARTIN, Esopus Village, Ulster County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a Scotch girl, having the best City reference. Call at No. 111½ W. 24th-st., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and take care of grown children in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1271 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIENCED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; wages, $10 to $12; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of family sewing; will do light chamberwork; can give City reference; wages $9 per month. Address A. C., Madison-square Post-office, for this week.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged young woman, as child's nurse; is competent to take care of the nursery, and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted as above by a young man having six years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address L. J., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Scotchman; can be highly recommended by the most respectable families in this City. As groom and coachman has had long experience in the old country and this. Any commands left with Mr. Waters, saddler, corner 13th-st. and Broadway, will be attended to, or address T. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing to make himself useful in every respect; has good references from his last places; has no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young man who has lived with the most respectable families in this City; can give several years City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, or note to P. Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant single man; he fully understands the business in every respect; good references given. Address C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, with the best of reference from his last situation. Address M. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable married man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; also, his wife, as chambermaid and laundress; good references. Call on or address JOHN KELLEY, No. 161 Washington-st. No objection to the country.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a young single man as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful, milk, &c.; good references; City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GROOM.—AN ENGLISH GROOM WISHES a situation to take charge of two or three saddle horses; can give good reference. Address R. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, as porter in a store; would willingly make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Is a Protestant, sober and honest. Any firm in want of such a person will confer a favor by addressing M. M., in care of John Hands, No. 18 Beaver-st.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WITH THE best of references, desires a situation in City or country; is a good and careful driver, and will keep horses, carriage and harness in the best order; no objection to go on a small farm. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WISHES TO obtain a situation in a banking or commission house. Can be seen at the office of JOY, COE & CO., No. 1 Spruce-st., between 11 and 12 A. M.

HELP WANTED

AN ENTRY CLERK.—EXPERIENCED ENtry clerk wanted, in a Yankee Notion house, to assist for two months. Address ENTRY CLERK, Box No. 1,181 Post-office.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY clerk, a quick and rapid writer, and correct in extensions. Address, with references, Box No. 3,013 Post-office.

1,000 CLOAK MAKERS WANTED.—WE have immediate and steady employment, at the highest wages, for one thousand good experienced hands who thoroughly understand cloak making. Apply, today, at the cloak manufactory, rear entrance.
ALBERT PAINE, No. 384 Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR understanding plate work. Mail applicants will state age, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery. N. B.—There is a vacancy for a dental student.

ONE PATTERN MAKER AND TWO CARpenters wanted to go a short distance into the country. A permanent situation may be had by competent men. Apply for one week to A. P. OTIS & BRO., No. 309 Broadway.

FARMER WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business and the management of farm horses, and who is not afraid of work. Apply at the office of C. L. DIMON, No. 110 Wall-st., at 10 A. M.

CRUCIBLE MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO OR three good crucible turners and burners. Address Box No. 2,622 New-York Post-office.

CARPENTERS WANTED—WHO ARE ACcustomed to make hard-wood doors. Call at No. 93 West 45th-st., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN THAT understands gardening and taking care of horses; one that can give good reference may find a permanent home by applying to S. R. HALSEY, on the Pier foot of Charlton-st., North River, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, to ship for one year, first and second class firemen, able and ordinary seamen, coal-heavers and landsmen; three months' pay advanced. Apply at No. 57 West-st., corner of Rector-st., to D. L. PEARL.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO GO TO the country; the man as waiter; the woman as cook and to attend to the dairy; both must fully understand their business. Apply, between 2 and 4 o'clock, at No. 16 5th-av.

WANTED—A PANTRYMAID OR HOUSEMAID; must be willing to make herself useful. None but Protestants need apply on Friday, Sept. 4, at No. 85 5th-av., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—500 EXPERIENCED SKIRT HANDS. Permanent work the year round. Apply at Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st. J. I. & J. O. WEST.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING-HOUSE, a young man who writes well and is quick and correct in figures. Address Box 2,095 Post-office.

DRY GOODS

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
AT RETAIL,
a full assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of
LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, TOWELS,
LINEN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
OF THE FIRST MANUFACTURERS
And
CHEAPEST PRICES.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 868 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be FOUND elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new; do. plain white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, CONGAN, CRAPES, BATHING SHOES, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; NEW French and Chinese feather Fans; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ⅝-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut, Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot of East 32d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government and State Securities, and all other transactions pertaining to a general Stock Commission business.

L. G. QUIGLEY,
J. O. QUIGLEY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richelieu.
WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.
WINTER GARDEN—The Mystery of Audley Court.
IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereopticon.
ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bedouin Arabs.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Industrial National Exhibition.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Assurances have reached Washington, from a distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. Lee has given no evidence whatever of a purpose to move his forces. It is believed, on the contrary, that he is waiting the result of the operations of Gens. Rosecrans, Burnside and Gillmore, and that, should they be successful, Lee will exert his influence in favor of peace.

The gunboats *Reliance* and *Satellite*, recently captured off the mouth of the Rappahannock and taken up that river to Port Conway, have done the rebels very little good. The expedition under Gen. Kilpatrick has been successful in sinking one of them and entirely disabling the other. It was understood that the Navy Department was to send two or three vessels up the Rappahannock to aid in recapturing the gunboats, but the attempt failed, it is said, on account of the low stage of water. It consequently became necessary for Gen. Kilpatrick to render them unserviceable—which he did, in the manner above stated. The expedition reached King George Court-house, and drove in the rebel pickets on Tuesday evening. A brigade of rebel infantry was on this side the river at Port Conway, but fled to the other side during the night, and our forces had no difficulty in accomplishing the object of the expedition.

We find in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Tuesday a brief account of Gen. Averill's action with the rebels under Gen. Jones at Rocky Gap, the rebel official account of which we have already published. It appears that Gen. Kelly had sent Gen. Averill on an expedition, which extended through the counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Pocahontas and Greenbriar. The rebel saltpetre works at Pendleton were destroyed. The fight with Gen. Jones at Rocky Gap was a severe one, though our losses were much lighter than those of the rebels, as acknowledged by them. We lost about a hundred men killed and wounded. The expedition has returned to Huntersville, Randolph County.

The St. Louis *Union* states that the force now advancing on Little Rock consists of about 20,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry—the cavalry under Gen. Davidson, and the whole expedition under command of Maj.-Gen. Steele.

The utmost consternation and alarm prevail in the Border counties of Missouri, in consequence of the orders of Gen. Ewing, and the threatened invasion from Kansas. Gen. Ewing's order required all the inhabitants in Jackson, Cass and Bates Counties to abandon their homes, and assemble at certain specified posts by the 9th of September; and directed that all hay left in those counties should be burned. At the same time it is announced that Gen. Lane will enter Missouri with a force on the 9th of September. There is a general conviction that Independence, the most important town in Jackson County, is to be plundered, and reduced to ashes. The moneys of the Bank at that place have been removed to St. Louis for safety. The records of the three counties, Jackson, Bates and Cass, have also been removed to prevent their destruction. Gen. Schofield, with his Staff, left St. Louis on Monday for the border, to give his personal attention to affairs there, and to inaugurate energetic measures for ridding that region of the brigands under Quantrell.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* was at Rio de Janeiro on the 16th of July. The rebel report of her being sunk by the *Georgia* is therefore a humbug. It pretends to come from Nassau through passengers, but direct advices from Nassau to the 18th ult. say nothing about it.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Union State Convention at Syracuse, which closed its labors on Wednesday night, was followed yesterday by a Mass Convention of Loyal Young Men, which met at Wieting Hall at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Elliot F. Shepard, of New-York, was selected as presiding officer. President Lincoln's letter was read, and received the most enthusiastic indorsement of the Convention. The resolutions adopted fully indorse the war policy of the Administration, and declare that "the object of the war is not to reduce the inhabitants of the South to a state of vassalage, nor to hold them in the condition of a conquered people, but to preserve the nation and enforce the laws, and to secure a lasting peace," and that when these purposes are attained the insurgent States will be welcomed back into the Union. The resolutions also promise a hearty support to the nominees of the Union State Convention. A brief session was held in the afternoon, during which Hon. Gerrit Smith and other gentlemen made patriotic addresses, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A stated meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, but the attendance was small and the business transacted unimportant. The Committee appointed to confer with Rev. Mr. Fletcher relative to the trade with Brazil, announced that Mr. Fletcher had promised the Committee a written communication upon the subject covering the whole ground, which, when received, would be embodied in their report. A special meeting of the Board will be held on Thursday next.

In connection with the operations now in progress at Charleston, it is interesting to know that a hollow shot weighing 80 pounds can be thrown from a 100-pound Parrott 8,453 yards, with a charge of No. 7 powder. With a charge of No. 5 powder, the same shot can be thrown 8,845 yards. This is 45 yards over five miles. By increasing the charge of powder, the range can be considerably augmented. The elevation of the gun to attain this great range, is so considerable as to materially reduce the number of firings the gun will bear,—but the fact is well established that a 100-pounder *can* throw shot from our batteries into Charleston, and that our 200-pounders can do it with a great degree of certainty. So Gen. Gillmore does actually command Charleston with his batteries, irrespective of his 300-pounder.

Gen. Gregg, the favorite cavalry commander, was serenaded in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and in acknowledging the honor, made the following brief speech: "Friends and fellow-citizens: I feel deeply sensible of the honor you have conferred on me, in thus publicly exhibiting the regard you feel for the brave men under my command. I cannot receive the compliment as personal. I am no speaking man, but I deeply feel the acknowledgment of the valor of the men I command, and which you have manifested this evening. I thank you again for the compliment you have thus shown them."

There was an extraordinary panic in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange yesterday, with an additional decline varying from *five to fifteen per cent.* Gold and Exchange were 4 ₩ cent. higher; the former closing 132 ₩ cent. The Associated Banks of New-York agreed to place $35,000,000 at the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury as an advance upon his forthcoming Interest-bearing Legal-tender Notes. It is probable that $15,000,000 additional will be advanced by the Banks of Philadelphia and Boston.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, Sugars and Petroleum were in active request, yesterday, at advancing prices. Provisions attracted more attention; pork, however, was again lower. Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Tobacco, were selling freely at buoyant rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hides, Fish, Sole Leather, Seeds and Whisky. Freights were more active.

The Union State Convention.

The delegates to this body did the work which they were sent to do, faithfully and well. They made good the call under which it was convoked. By the spirit of their discussions, the sentiments of their resolutions, and the selections of their candidates, they proved it to be literally and truly what it professed to be—a Union State Convention. It was made up of men of widely varying party antecedents, and indeed of different shades of sentiment in respect to some of the minor topics of the present time; and yet it may be doubtful whether there ever was an assemblage of the kind in this State whose proceedings throughout exhibited greater harmony. This came simply from the fact that every man thoroughly understood the necessity of redeeming the State from its false position, and felt bound by every consideration of patriotism to act *with exclusive reference* to that end. There was no disposition to stand out on non-essentials, for the very good reason that there was genuine earnestness concerning the one grand essential. When people are devoted to one object, and are truly determined to succeed in it, they find little difficulty in pulling together.

The Platform of the Convention, which was unanimously adopted, sets forth most distinctly the cardinal principles upon which the appeal is to be made to the people. There is no portion of it on which every true patriot may not stand —we may, in fact, say *must* not stand, if he would avoid factious opposition to the Government, and keep from giving aid and comfort to the rebels. Especial care seems to have been taken to shun all those vague generalities, which, while their sonorousness may please the ear, yet convey no distinctive principle, and hold men to nothing. Of the nine resolutions, there is not one which Horatio Seymour would indorse. The issue is made with him and his policy in the completest and sharpest possible form. But the resolution which most squarely divides the Union party from his party is that which, while expressing an anxiety for the return of peace, yet repels any other tender of peace to *the rebels in arms* than that afforded by the Constitution of the United States. The Government is asked to "deal in the most liberal spirit with those who may lay down their arms and resume their allegiance," but every attempt to bribe rebels back by bargaining with them in advance, is protested against as a betrayal of every vital principle of true government. We say it is just here where the dividing line of the two parties begins.

Undoubtedly there is a wide difference in the positions of different portions of the party supporting Gov. Seymour. Some stand on veritable secession ground, and are perfectly assimilated with Jeff. Davis in doctrine and in spirit. A representative of that class is Andrews, a leader in the late riots, now in Fort Lafayette. Others do not acknowledge the right of secession, and yet are willing to accept it as an accomplished fact, and to recognize it accordingly. A representative of that class is Fernando Wood. Others are not prepared to admit the fact of secession. They still profess that the Union exists potentially, if not actually, and that it may be, and ought to be, reconstructed so as to satisfy the South. We suppose that Horatio Seymour really belongs to this group, though he always keeps so shady that it is difficult to define him. Then, again, there are others who profess to believe that the rebels can be persuaded back without any reconstruction—that all that is necessary is, that there should be a complete amnesty for past acts, a revocation of the Emancipation Proclamation, a repeal of all penal enactments against the rebellion, and a compromise in behalf of Slavery, such as might placate the rebels and yet not necessarily involve any amendment of the present Constitution. But all these classes, however much they may differ from each other in other respects, agree that the first duty of the Government is to make the first advances for peace. They may not agree as to the end which that peace is to secure—whether it shall be separation, reconstruction, or simple compromise. About all that, they are willing to take their chances. But they all demand that the Government shall make it its first business to "hold out the olive branch," as they call it, and if possible, induce "the Confederates" to consent to a peace, or at least an armistice. We believe that is a perfectly fair statement of the one controlling policy which unites them.

We speak of the leaders. There are great numbers of honest Democrats who follow them by the mere influence of former party associations, and yet are in favor of a prosecution of the war. Their scruples in submitting to such lead are silenced by declamation, specially adapted to their case, about the Emancipation Proclamation, Abolition, free negroes, conscription, "arbitrary arrests," centralization, tyranny, despotism, and all that—declamation calculated to stir up every old prejudice, every base fear, every sordid motive, every crude notion. Their great point, in dealing with these masses is to stir up a dust about particular acts of the Administration, and so hide their own obnoxious ends. And yet no men know better than they do that the incidental means of conducting the war, whether they be considered wise or un-wise, don't affect the question whether the war itself is or is not a civil necessity. If it be not a civil necessity, no one is justified in sustaining it, whatever the means employed. If it be a civil necessity, it must be maintained; and if good means are not used, then better means must be substituted. If the Administration is wrong, then change the Administration, when the opportunity shall be offered at the Presidential election next year. But no reason for that can be the least reason for sacrificing the Government itself. And it is nothing more or less than sacrificing the Government, when its vital principle of authority is sacrificed by compromising with armed rebellion.

The Convention, then, we say, did nobly in making so salient this grand distinction between the Union party of this State and the party in opposition—the one putting the authority of the Constitution before peace, the other putting peace before the authority of the Constitution. Precisely the position taken by the Father of his Country in dealing with the Whisky rebellion, is that now held by the Union party of this State in relation to the Slavery rebellion. In his sixth Annual Message Washington states his treatment of insurrection. "Without submission," he says, coercion *must* be the resort." "Pardon was tendered by the Government of the United States *upon no other condition* than a satisfactory assurance of *obedience to the laws.*" Exactly so; the Union men of this State say that coercion must continue until submission comes—and that an engagement to obey the laws, or, in other words, an oath of allegiance, must be *preliminary* to any pardon. This is what Washington in the same message styled "maintaining the authority of the laws against licentious invasion;" and the public support which he received in this work, as he said, "demonstrated that our prosperity rests *on solid foundations*, by furnishing an additional proof that my fellow-citizens understand *the true principles of government and liberty.*"

It is just that "public support" which the Union party of this State invokes in behalf of him now intrusted with the execution of the laws. Candidates have been selected whose ability and patriotism no man can impeach. They are in every respect worthy exponents of the declared principles of the Convention. The appeal is now to be made to the people. No pains should be spared to get this clear issue well home upon the public mind and heart. If that be accomplished, all the arts of demagogues will be vain; faction, whether in the dark or in the daylight, will be overwhelmed; the war will be sanctioned, the Government sustained, and the great Empire State, whose staunchness has been questioned, and whose glory tarnished, by reason of unfaithfulness in her high places, will stand forth redeemed—again the surety and again the pride of the National cause.

Two Western Campaigns.

We have two inland-armies of considerable strength operating at the present moment beyond the reach of the telegraphic wire, but whose footsteps and progress deserve to be watched with the deepest interest by the nation. We refer to the army under Gen. Burnside in East Tennessee, and the army under Gen. Steele in Arkansas. Our latest news from both these armies is just ten days old, or up to the 26th of last month. At that date Gen. Burnside's columns were filing over the mountain region of East Tennessee, at a point about forty miles west of Cumberland Gap, and were marching toward the town of Kingston, situated at the point formed by the junction of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers, and only a short distance from Knoxville and the line of the great East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad—the "backbone" road, as it is called—and which, when once reached, will give us an opportunity of literally cracking the rebellion's backbone. Gen. Steele, operating in Arkansas, had marched from Helena on the Mississippi to the White River, which he crossed and struck directly for the Arkansas River and the Capital of the State, by way of Brownsville. The latter point, a dozen miles or more from Little Rock, he had reached, and had there a fight with Marmaduke's cavalry, which were defeated and driven off. We suppose that by this time his army has arrived on the banks of the Arkansas; but as all the rebel forces in that region have been gathered and concentrated at Little Rock, under Gen. Smith, or somebody else, it may be a little time before Gen. Steele is fully prepared to offer them battle.

The object of Gen. Steele's campaign is nothing less than the possession of the State of Arkansas; and if successful in this, we will have military control of the entire region west of the Mississippi River, excepting only the State of Texas—where, we surmise, the flag of the Union will be carried before long by Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. The bearings of Gen. Steele's campaign are territorially vast, politically important, and militarily both interesting and valuable. We ought to possess the trans-Mississippi region, and liberate it from the sway of the rebellion. Everything there is disjointed; and the rebels being cut off from military communication with the main body of the Confederacy and with Richmond, feel isolated in every sense, and are anxious to place themselves on some different footing. They are talking of a trans-Mississippi Confederacy; they are dreaming of many fantastic things; but the appearance of our armies on the upper waters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers will effectually dispel all such vagaries. The rebel force scattered throughout that region is not definitely known to us. We had a telegraphic statement the other day that Kirby Smith and Gen. Price had 40,000 men at Little Rock, and that another army of 25,000 was stationed at Fort Gibson. But we do not believe either statement; and if both of them were reduced by three-fourths they would doubtless be much nearer the truth. Gen. Steele has a Union army sufficiently strong to cope with and defeat them all; and we shall look with interest on the progress of his march.

The object of Gen. Burnside's campaign is still more important. It is really in a large sense part and parcel of the campaign of Gen. Rosecrans. If it succeed, it will even turn the flank of Lee's army in Virginia, and as we have already frequently said, it will give us what has been the great military desideratum ever since the opening of the war—it will plant our forces on *interior* lines, and throw the rebel armies on *exterior* lines, and thus really change the whole military aspect of affairs. We entertain some apprehensions for Gen. Burnside. The rebels can transport troops from Virginia to his front with the greatest facility by railroad; and, as Gen. Lee knows that it is safe now to do this, and to deplete his Virginia army to any extent, we fear it will be done, and that Gen. Burnside may be met at Kingston or Knoxville by an overwhelming force. Still we hope for the best, and trust in the skill and courage of Gen. Burnside, who always has approved himself an excellent commander in such work as that in which he is now engaged.

The Sentiment of the South—Teachings of the War.

It has all along been apparent that it was the ignorance which prevailed at the South of the condition of the North, as well as that of all foreign countries, which made it so easy for the leaders to precipitate the Slave States into revolution. On these points, at least, the stump orators, who, according to Mr. James Brooks, constitute such an excellent substitute for books, and schools, and newspapers, failed to enlighten their pupils. The Yanceys and De Bows were consequently able to go on, year after year, painting those curious but effective pictures of "free society," over which free society has so often made merry, but which slave society has always valued as all but photographically accurate. And none of them was such a favorite, or worked so much mischief, as that which represented free society as horribly weak, and ready to fall to pieces at the touch of a strong master hand.

It was generally represented by the Press, and confidently believed by the great mass of the people, that at the North the working classes were a set of wild beasts, whom in piping times of peace it was possible for the rich to keep in good humor by steady work and high pay; but that under the pressure of war they would break loose from control, and kill, burn and destroy, and that the whole North would become a horrible scene of anarchy, and that order would have to be restored by plantation heroes used to command, &c. In short, they were satisfied that Northern society possessed no cohesive force whatever, much less any power of aggression; they ascribed its holding together so long to Southern countenance and patronage, and took it for granted that if that were once withdrawn the whole fabric would go to pieces.

We need not say how completely this delusion has been dispelled by the war. It has shared the fate of that other Southern delusion about Northern want of courage, which has been so thoroughly uprooted that we shall probably never hear more of it. Free society has borne the shock of the most tremendous conflict the world ever saw, without as much as a creak in its timbers. Not a nail has started, nor a plank been loosened. Not a human being dwelling under its shadow, save those actually in the field, has slept the worse or ate the worse, or felt a pang or thrill the more, because slave society was laboring might and main for its disintegration. Who here in New-York perceives in his mental, bodily or social condition any indication that the masters of slave society have for two years been bent on making us a horrible example of the evils of Democracy and paid labor? If we could look in upon the boding Southern political economists and philosophers at this moment, we should probably witness as puzzled and crestfallen a set of speculators as ever sat mourning among the *débris* of a theory.

We feel satisfied that it would be difficult to ascribe too much importance to the influence which the correction of this error alone will have upon the settlement of the South, after the armed resistance is over. No number of books, pamphlets or speeches could possibly have so thoroughly enlightened the Southern mind on the nature and incidents of free society as the war has done; and in fact no argument but the war could ever have well reached the mass of the Southern people at all. The Yanceys and De Bows poured their crackbrained speculations over the length and breadth of the land; but no refutation of them by us was possible, for any refutation would have been denounced as an "incendiary publication," and brought its reader under the jurisdiction of a Vigilance Committee. For some years before the rebellion the Pro-Slavery party had their own way in discussion as completely as the Dominicans in Spain in the fifteenth century, and for precisely the same reason.

There is no man at the South, however, let him be ever so stupid or ignorant, who does not now know that a society may be free and democratic and yet carry on the most tremendous war with perfect success; may send hundreds of thousands of men to the field, and yet enjoy perfect peace at home; may spend millions a day and yet live in comfort, and have its trade and commerce uninterrupted and its credit unimpaired. In the teeth of all this it will be folly for the philosophers of the stump to tell them any more, that—to parody as they do the language of Burke—"Slavery is the best basis for civil society," and the best guarantee for strength and durability. And the faith of the people, not only in its necessity but in its value once destroyed, its inconveniences are glaring enough to reconcile them to its destruction from whatever quarter it may come.

The Mexican Notables.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform your readers, with some degree of exactness, who the 226 "Mexican Notables" are that created the crown of Mexico, and offered it as a free gift to the Emperor of the French, with a resolute indecency and a defiance of the merest forms of right or dignity, which pointedly remind the observer of the foulest times of the Roman, or perhaps even of the Byzantine empire? Who appointed these Notables? Exclusively an invading General? What are these Notables? Merely priests, Generals and robbers? What is "*une monarchie tempérée?*" Tempered by what? A French author of the last century called Turkey "an absolute despotism tempered by regicide." How the French Imperialists hate constitutionalism, and love unmitigated absolutism! If a political philosopher could divest himself of heart and soul, could eschew the words right and wrong, freedom and slavery, and could look at events as coldly as the physiologist looks at his own vivisection, the present period would be the most keenly interesting ever offered to the philosopher's observation—both in Europe and America. But I forget that I simply desired to obtain for myself, and, I feel sure, for the benefit of your readers, the information indicated at the beginning of this letter. L.

The questions propounded in the above communication deeply interest not only this country but the whole civilized world. At the present moment they cannot be answered satisfactorily; that is, the names of the 226 Mexican Notables who created the Empire and conferred the free gift of it upon the French cannot be given, simply because no list of the names has, as we believe, ever reached this country, and probably it has not been made public even in Mexico. Neither can any clear exposition of this monstrous act be given, because the machinery by which it was brought about was worked in secret and under the crushing power of bayonets and cannon. The so-called "regency" which was decreed by the Notables in their sitting of the 11th of July, and which is charged with the Government of Mexico in the name of the new Emperor until his arrival, consists of the three members of the triumvirate previously elected by the upper Junta of the new Government, and their names and titles are, the Gen. Almonte, the Archbishop Labistida and Gen. Salas.

The names of the 226 Notables—if that number ever had existence—their *personnel*, &c., may be known sometime or other, but the secret history of the affair, the machinations in Mexico and in Europe that wrought it out, and the varied interests and influences brought to bear on the extraordinary proceeding, probably never will be known unless forced out by the bloody and protracted contest the act itself will surely inaugurate.

Enough is known, however, of that *Junta* of Mexican Notables and its mode of proceeding, to leave no doubt as to its sham character and the iniquity of its acts and purposes.

The whole affair is an insult to the common intelligence of mankind, to humanity and the spirit of the age, and as such a just retribution will, in due time, overtake it. Any one acquainted with Mexico must know of what *elements* the Council of Mexican Notables was composed. In that Council the impious purposes of the French Emperor were forwarded by ecclesiastics of the old retrogressive Church party, who, driven to the wall by the Juarez party, were at their last gasp. In that despotism which they inaugurated, and which is directly and uncompromisingly antagonistic to our own liberal institutions, do those old bigots see their only chance of rescuing their vast property and holding the people in superstitious bonds. This was the first and principal element represented in that Council of Mexican Notables. Then there were minor interests represented—Mexican treachery, that would sell the country for place and power, the Jecker swindle, and as sordid a band of foreign speculators as ever polluted the earth's surface—all were part and lot in the matter. And now, while certain European potentates are hob-nobbing over this attempted murder and burglary of a nation, and spattering each other with their soft words and diplomatic compliments, this country can look calmly on and bide its time.

A Lull Before the Storm.—There is a remarkable absence of news from both the fields of active military operations—from the army of Gen. Gillmore and the army of Gen. Rosecrans. It is now a week since we had any direct intelligence from either the force operating against Charleston or the force operating against Chattanooga. The reason of this undoubtedly is that both are engaged in preliminary operations of great importance, in which the commanders feel the importance of secrecy and guardedness. Gen. Gillmore has all army correspondents under strict surveillance, and Gen. Rosecrans allows the transmission of nothing over the telegraph wires. The public, however, has long ago learned to be patient with these necessary restrictions; and although this policy prevents our being able to follow minutely the progress of operations, it will undoubtedly be best in the long run. The public must meanwhile possess its soul in patience and enliven its faith with hope.

Anti-Slavery Journalism in the South.—Journals of strong Anti-Slavery principles are springing up in all the cities of the South that are within the Union lines, and particularly in the Mississippi Valley. New-Orleans has two of them—one in English, the other in French. Memphis has two. Nashville has two. Of course there are plenty of them in St. Louis, and they exist in all the chief towns of Missouri. Kentucky, as yet, has none of them, but they are spread largely over the State from the other side of the Ohio River. One is about to be started in the City of *Vicksburgh*, to be called the *Union*, the prospectus of which is now before us, and which announces that "it will advocate in the most solemn and earnest manner the entire and immediate extinction of the cause of all our present troubles and the curse of the South-African Slavery." Nearly all the Press of Baltimore is Anti-Slavery, and in Wheeling at one extremity of Old Virginia, and Norfolk at the other, there are able Anti-Slavery Presses. The organ at the latter important point, the Norfolk *Virginian*, which is edited by the able and effective writer Dr. Wm. Porter Ray, is about to appear as a daily, with excellent support, fine prospects and steam presses. All these journals seem to have a good local patronage, and must exercise a powerful influence upon the public sentiment of the South. It is ridiculous to say they are supported by Government contractors, as every one who knows anything about the publishing of a daily newspaper well understands. It is a curious anomaly of the times, that while we thus find scores of journals in the chief cities of the South battling for freedom and the Union, they find their bitterest antagonists in the pro-slavery and semi-secession journals still existing in the North.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann, the Anglo-German actor, whose success in the character of *Shylock* has provoked a silly statement from his agent that his impersonation of that part is a "wonder of the age," as if it were a feat on the *trapeze*, or an act of ventriloquism; Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann, whose success in the part we have named was complete and merited last season, commenced a new engagement at this house on Tuesday evening. A new play, by a new author, was produced for the occasion. It is called "Narcisse; or, The Last Days of the Pompadour," and is from the pen of Mr. A. Brachvogel, a gentleman who, from the humble position of doorkeeper at a second-class theatre in Berlin, has in a few years placed himself at the head of German dramatic writers. "Narcisse" has been translated by Mr. J. Methua, and has been "touched up" by rather an extensive band of brothers. The manuscript, indeed, seems to have kept open house, and all the young writers in the City have taken their entertainment in it. No better proof of its native strength could be adduced than the simple fact that it has withstood this heavy tax on its resources. Fortunately, perhaps, there was not much of a plot to meddle with. The work is built on the supposititious incident that *Mme. de Pompadour*, twenty years before the period of her great ascendancy over Louis XV, was the wife of an eccentric musician named *Narcisse*, whom she deserted in order to become Court mistress, and as she hopes, when the play commences, Queen. A plot to prevent the latter calamity brings to light *Narcisse*, who, since the time of his desertion, has wandered through the world a cynical philosopher and shabby genius. He is used for the purpose of confronting his false wife; meets her in an amateur dramatic performance which precedes her nuptials to the King, learns that she is the Pompadour; overwhelms her, kills her, with his just indignation, and then dies himself. All this is consummated in the last act, but it is told in the first; yet there is no perceptible dragging in the interest of the intervening scenes.

The play indeed is an excellent one, and loses none of its interest from being,—accidentally or otherwise,—singularly bold and unconventional in its plan. A general incaution as to history and an over-readiness to anticipate the necessary action of the plot by premature revelations and statements, indicate that the author has stumbled from inexperience on many of the points which seem to be strikingly novel, and has saved himself only by the force of innate genius. It is eqally apparent, too, that the piece was written for a "star;" for whilst there is great looseness and inefficiency in the treatment of the majority of characters, there is much over-elaboration in the parts of *Narcisse*, and of the two ladies by whom his destiny is most influenced. Nothing can be more melancholy than the dialogue of the brilliant people of the period, who are introduced with a bold-badness that could hardly be surpassed by a Bowery dramatist. Poor Diderot, too, who was a man of wit, and in matters dramatical, a reformer of the first-class, and who, if for nothing else, should be loved by Germans for having been the first to invent stage directions—a specialty in which they revel to such an extent, that in their plays the hints to actors are almost as long as the dialogue itself. Poor Diderot is presented here as a wretched abstraction, with the bearing of an undertaker, and the vivacity of a valet. He and the other wags, and the philosophers, are, to speak plainly, nothing but "feeders." They supply the topics that *Narcisse* discusses, and say silly things that he may say smart ones. There is nothing large in the plan of the work; nothing that absorbs the interest, or leads it to expect a *dénouément* different to that which occurs. From the opening of the second act, it is apparent that the *Pompadour* will die from over excitement when she is brought face to face with her deserted husband, *Narcisse*, and she does die. So little skill is required to bring about the meeting, and so little is displayed in bringing it about, that were it not for literary considerations, the story could be told in two acts. The management of intrigue is clearly not M. Brachvogel's *forte*; nor does his disposition lend itself gracefully to any of the amiable weaknesses of a generous nature. He is nothing if not bitter and saturnine. Love in his hands is an ideal. Force to drag men after it, and make them go mad, It can be apostrophised, but not practiced. There is not a lovable character in the entire play. *Mme. de Pompadour* is surrounded by false friends, who seek her death, and wins our sympathy, against all rules of poetic justice, from the mere fact of her isolation, and because, in addition to much mental, she is also the victim of great physical suffering. As for *Narcisse*, he has so much to say for himself, and revenges himself on mankind so often and so well, that our feeling for him does not exceed a melancholy dread of his condition. It would be impossible for it to be otherwise; for, having known from the commencement that the *Pompadour* was his wife, we cannot be expected to be overcome by the mere meeting in the last act, where that fact is announced, although we may recognize the tremendous power with which the scene is presented.

Indeed, the part of *Narcisse* is, throughout, powerful. By the strangest exhibition of quaint and peculiar intellectual strength, it sustains a play that is otherwise full of faults. No common mind could have conceived such a character. In its very chaos there is a splendor of material that is dazzling and awful. *Narcisse* is a scoffer at the world—a contemner of its wisdom, a reviler of its virtue, a sceptic of its goodness. He draws from the black depths of a perverted nature the bitter waters of sorrow, and quaffs them with grim pleasure until they drive him raving mad. Like Voltaire, he is at once a philosopher, a rhetorician, a sophist and a buffoon. The character is a sombre one; for its lightness is lurid and its gaiety ghastly; but there is terrible and overwhelming earnestness in the one settled purpose of such a nature. When *Narcisse* speaks of his lost love it is with a vehemence of passionate woe that bears down everything before it. These occurrences are frequent enough, and they lose nothing by repetition. In them the author attains to a higher range of thought, a better amplitude of dramatic expression than in any other of his mental moods. His satire is not always polished; his repartee is too often of the *tu quoque* kind; his wit is occasionally impertinent, but the remembrance of his wife always makes him eloquent. It is then that in a fervid torrent he gives expression to ideas that are truly poetical—to a scorn that is noble—to a sorrow that is beyond sounding and inexhaustible. We try in vain to recall a drama wherein there is a character that even approximates to M. Brachvogel's in these respects. We could mention many plays that are better constructed—many that have the *form* of poetry more ripely developed, but none where the *spirit* is always so present.

The character we have described being the one presented by Mr. Bandmann, there remains but little to be added concerning his fine performance. It is in all respects a scholarly effort. Mr. Brachvogel owes much of his success to that gentleman. The public, too, will be glad to find that the favorable opinion they expressed of Mr. Bandmann's *Skylock* is more than confirmed in this new *rôle*. There is not, we think, any real comparison to be made between the two parts. In finished consistency *Skylock* is still the tragedian's best effort. The character of *Narcisse* is either tumultuous or trivial, and between these extremes almost any kind of acting will suffice. It is sufficient that Mr. Bandmann has grasped all the poetical bearings of the part, and presents them with grand intensity. In the lighter scenes he is not seen to advantage, probably because the lighter scenes are in effect rather heavy. The "make-up" of Mr. Bandmann, strange to say, was anything but good. Like the philosophy of *Narcisse*, it was rather youthful and patchy. It is a popular delusion to suppose that the irrelevant donning of pantaloons and jackets in places where they never by any accident wear out, conveys to the average mind a just picture of poverty.

There is hardly a good word to be spoken of any remaining member of the cast. Mr. McCullough was intelligent and careful, but far too earnest and truthful in his bearing for the double-faced *Choiseul*. He was at all events the best. The worst was a gentleman, in a red coat, with an exceedingly loose sword by his side, which, as it was constantly getting between his legs, we fondly hoped would bring him to grief before the end of the play. We were disappointed, however, and the gentleman in red spouted and floundered through his part like a histrionic whale.

Mme. Ponisi gave an excellent performance of a stately lady in distress of mind, and suffering from a complication of painful symptoms, but it was not the *Marquise de Pompadour*. Mrs. Allen, in a good part, looked, as she always does, perfectly charming, and we decline to recall anything, except that very agreeable and all-sufficient fact. Where is the critic who would quarrel with the best looking lady on the American stage? You may ask, but depend on it you won't find him.

Did the soldiers of the time of Louis XV. wear red coats like the British Grenadiers of a century later? If so, all right; they are so represented in the play. The other costumes are good. Some new scenery has been prepared, but it is of a make-shift sort, and not up to the usual high standard of Mr. Wheatley's theatre.

Mr. Bandmann's success was tremendous. It was thoroughly deserved, and we urge every one who cares for the intellectual drama, to see "Narcisse," and Mr. Bandmann's impersonation of the hero.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 3.

LAND FOR KENTUCKY.

The Agricultural College Scrip, for the State of Kentucky, has just been finished. Kentucky is allowed 1,000 pieces of 160 acres each. That for the State of Illinois is still in the hands of the clerks of the Land Office, who are kept very busy with this work. The land for Illinois will have to be located in some other State, as the Government does not own more than about 2,000 acres of land in Illinois.

PROMOTED.

Lieut.-Col. McGilvery, who entered the army as Captain of the Sixth Maine battery, has been promoted to a Colonelcy in the artillery service, for bravery on the field of battle.

MILITARY RESERVATION.

Instructions have this day been sent by the Commissioner-General of the Land Office to the Surveyor-General of Oregon to respect the reservation made of Sand Island for military purposes. The reservation was made by the President, under date of the 29th ult. It is situated at the mouth of Columbia River, and between the North and South channels thereof, and falling within the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Acting Surgeon-General Joseph R. Smith has been relieved, and ordered to St. Louis. Medical Inspector-General Barnes has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The following Assistant Surgeons have been recently appointed Surgeons in the Volunteer corps: Wm. Watson, Richard Lloyd, W. Grimsted, J. H. Currey, and Nathan P. Rice.

Assistant Surgeon F. Floyd has been ordered to the Department of Tennessee.

Assistant Surgeon B. D. Wilson, U. S. V., has been ordered to the Department of the Gulf.

Assistant Surgeon G. S. Courtwright, U. S. V., has been ordered to the Department of the Ohio.

Assistant Surgeon J. K. Rodgers has been ordered to the Department of the South.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 3.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The premature publication of the President's letter occasions much surprise. This was done certainly not through the instrumentality of its author.

SUBSTITUTES FOR COTTON.

The late Congress having appropriated $20,000 to be expended in testing the practicability of the introduction of flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, Hon. J. Morehead of Pittsburgh, Pa., Dr. John A. Marder of Cincinnati, and William M. Bailey of Providence, Rhode Island, the Commissioners appointed by the Commissioner of Agricultuee to consider the subject, began their session this morning.

KANSAS TRUST LANDS.

The Interior Department has refused all bids for the sale of the Kansas Trust Lands, and ordered new bids, which are to be made on or before the 15th of October next.

THE SATELLITE AND RELIANCE.

The expedition sent up the Rappahannock to recapture the gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance*, has returned, being unable, in consequence of the low water, to get higher up than Tappahannock.

One of the seamen of the *Satellite* arrived here to-day, having made his escape while on the way to Richmond. He represents that an expedition numbering between four hundred and five hundred rebels, consisting in part of the same force which captured the two boats, left the neighborhood of Port Royal on Tuesday for the Potomac, for the purpose of capturing some of our vessels. A party of cavalry are with them, who have been seen lately about Mathias and other Points on the river.

FISHERMEN FOR THE NAVY.

The frigate *Sabine* left New-London on Tuesday for the coast of New-England, to enable fishermen, who have so long desired to enter the naval service, to do so on board that noble vessel.

THE NEW-ALMADEN MINES.

It is understood that by an arrangement with the Government and Almaden Mining Company, of California, the Quicksilver Mining Company took possession of the mines on the 1st of September.

NEVADA.

Powhatan B. Locke, of Missouri, has been appointed Associate Justice of Nevada Territory.

The Union Mass Meeting in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 3.

The attendance was great at the Union demonstration here to-day, and was fully as large as was anticipated.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted that this unholy rebellion commenced without justifiable cause, and has been maintained by the violation of every principle of justice and humanity, and that it was the duty of the Government to suppress it by the use of every constitutional means in its power; that party questions and prejudices be laid aside, and that we devote ourselves unreservedly to support the Government until the rebellion is finally and forever crushed; that to the end that the Union shall live and the Government survive in all constitutional integrity, and that the nation be preserved in territorial unity, we pledge our lives, fortunes, and sacred honor; that the strength of our Government consists in the respect of the people for the laws and constituted authorities, and whoever opposes the execution of the laws, whether by open rebellion or by secret combinations, or teaches others to do so, is an enemy of republican liberty; that the course of that portion of the Democratic party who have not forgotten the dying injunction of Stephen A. Douglas, and who have nobly rallied to the country's standard in this hour of her trouble, meets our hearty admiration; that in view of the extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments which have environed national and State affairs during the present atrocious rebellion, the efforts of the constituted authorities of the national and State Governments commend themselves to our highest respect for the zeal, ability and fidelity by which they have been marked.

Speeches were made by Gov. Yates, Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, Gens. McClernand, Oglesby and Land, of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen.

THE CALIFORNIA E LECTION.

Overwhelming Success of the Union State Ticket.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

No trade doing to-day. The stores and shops are generally closed, the citizens all attending the election.

The vote of the city up to 4 P. M. is unprecedently large. The majority for the Union State ticket it is estimated will be about 7,000. The People's Union Legislative ticket will probably be elected by 100 majority.

Telegraphic returns from Sacramento, Nevada, Stockton, San Jose and Marysville counties up to noon, estimate a majority in those precincts for the Union State ticket of nearly two to one.

Sailed, ship *Washington* for Boston, carrying 11,500 sacks copper ore, 7,000 hides, 67,000 horns, 1,350 bales wool, 100 pipes wine, and other California products, all valued at $2,000,000.

Hon. Edward Everett to the Springfield Convention.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 3.

Hon. Edward Everett wrote a letter to the mass Convention held in Springfield, Ill., to-day, reiterating the patriotic sentiments he had always advocated, and closing as follows:

"If all good men and good patriots in the loyal States, whether in or out of office, sacrificing when necessary a little of the pride of personal feeling and of party association, would cordially unite for the attainment of the objects which they all approve, viz.: the vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war, the next New-Year's Day would witness the prostration of the rebellion and its leaders, the return of peace, and the restoration of the Union."

Victory of Kit Carson over the Indians.

Leavenworth, Thursday, Sept. 3.

From Albuquergue (New Mexico) papers of August, we learn that on the 26th of July, Col. Kit Carson, with part of the First New Mexican regiment, had a fight with the Navajoe Indians beyond Fort Canby. The Indians were defeated, with the loss of 13 killed and over 20 wounded, and many prisoners.

The Health of Gen. Banks' Army.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, under date of Aug. 23, refutes the repeated assertions of the rebel papers, that many of the soldiers of the army of Gen. Banks were dying from yellow fever. On the contrary, the correspondent states that good health prevailed both in the army and in the City of New Orleans.

Aid for the Lawrence Sufferers.

Kansas City, Thursday, Sept. 3.

Three thousand dollars has been contributed by the citizens of this city for the benefit of the Lawrence sufferers, and a thousand from the Union League, which was all sent immediately after the massacre.

Arrivals and Sales of Coffee.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The ship *Gray Eagle*, from Rio Janeiro, brings 3,000 bags coffee, and the *Cricket* 4,129 bags. Twenty-three hundred bags Rio were sold to-day for New-York at 27c.

Death of Hon. Greene C. Bronson.

Saratoga, Thursday, Sept. 3.

Hon. Greene C. Bronson died here about 9 P. M. to-day. He had been sick only a few days.

Vessels Ashore on the North Carolina Coast.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The gunboat *Shockokon*, just arrived from Newbern, reports two steamers and one brig ashore near Crogon Inlet.

The gunboat *Nansemond* was at Newbern when the *Shockokon* left.

Examination of Drafted Men in the Sixth District.

The results in this District yesterday, are as follows:

Total number of examinations	121
Number held for service	9
Substitutes accepted	13
Number commuting by payment of $300	13
Exempted on account of disability	35
Exempted for other causes	51
Sent to the rendezvous	12

Of those paying the commutation, eleven came from the Board of Supervisors.

The Catskills.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Catskill Mountain House, Sept. 1, 1863.

A word to those unacquainted with this spot may not be unacceptable. It is twelve miles from Catskill Landing, upon the summit of one of the principal mountains, at an elevation of 3,000 feet above tide-water. The mountain is here crowned by a table rock of immense size, on which the house is built. This rock terminates a few feet in front of the House in a fearful precipice. In the rear peaks upon peaks arise in every direction, and far away in the distance, all covered with luxuriant foliage. No description can do justice to the almost illimitable prospect in front. Standing upon the piazza, or rock, just mentioned, you seem to have left the earth, and to be gazing from some ethereal height down upon the world and its concerns. You see nothing above or around you; all is below; even the clouds wheel and roll in fleecy grandeur at your feet. Forests, meadows, harvest-fields, plains, mountains, rivers, lakes, cottages, villages and cities in every direction. A deep repose seems to have settled upon the world. No sound reaches you, except, perhaps, the rattle of thunder from some distant hill, or the sweet song of the mountain bird upon the tree beneath you.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED PREMIUM SEWING-MACHINES,
FOR SALE AT NO. 935 BROADWAY.
EMBROIDERING, CORDING, TUCKING, QUILTING, BRAIDING,
And every description of Machine Sewing
Done to Order.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
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Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Wanted to contract with bottle manufacturers for the supplying us with 100 gross of bottles per week, of the same size as our regular Ambrosia bottle, having the name and number blown on them. Address Dr. H. H. STERLING, No. 493 Broadway, stating price delivered at our Laboratory, No. 129 Grand-st., New-York.

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"The favorite for families."—Times.
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prepaid, for $2 25; or with six beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers.

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Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
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MARRIED.

Bergen—Morrison.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, South Brooklyn, by Rev. N. P. Pierce, Garret P Bergen and C. Louisa Morrison, daughter of John Morrison, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Bogert—Pollard.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, William H. Bogert and Myra B., second daughter of the late Uriah A. Pollard, all of this City. No cards.

Field—MacDonald.—In English Neighborhood, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. David Morris, Edwin H. Finch, of Brooklyn, L. I., and Mary MacDonald, daughter of David MacDonald, Esq., of the former place.

Finley—Everett.—In Southeast Centre, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, by Rev. E. P. Benedict, Mr. Uriah Field and Mary A., only daughter of Samuel Everett, Esq. No cards.

Griggs—Allison.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. W. Knapp, Nelson Griggs and Emily J., daughter of John Allison, Esq.

Prentiss—St. John.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Lieut. Roderick Prentiss, U. S. Navy, and Miss Caroline A., second daughter of the late Chauncey St. John, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

Andrews—On Thursday, Sept. 3, Amelia, relict of the late Hon. Philo Andrews, of this City, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Robert S. Lyon, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 East 11th-st., on Sunday, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Bull.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday, Aug. 9, of bilious remittent fever, Frederick Bull, Jr., of this City, Second Assistant Engineer on board U. S. ship *Pocahontas*, in the 24th year of his age.

Cheesebrough.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Mary, wife of Francis Cheesebrough, (of Stonington, Conn.,) in the 65th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, the members of Caledonian Division No. 31, and Washington Prospect Temple No. 5, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 93 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Conklin.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 3, after a lingering illness, Hiram, son of Elizabeth Conklin, in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 7½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, Sept. 4, at his late residence, No. 51 King-st.

☞ Puget Sound *Herald* please copy.

Cheever.—In Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, July 14, William W. Cheever, aged 40 years.

Ellis.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, Frances Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Ellis, Esq., of this City, in the 46th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 271 West 19th-st., on Friday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

Galloway.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, in Hackensack, on Thursday, Sept. 3, Miss Sarah E. Galloway.

Her remains will be taken to Warwick, and funeral service held at the Church of that place, Saturday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

McCauley.—Near Boonsboro, Washington County, Md., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, Charles Layton, youngest son of Charles and Ellen McCauley, aged 1 year, 1 month and 5 days.

Mulford.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 3, suddenly, Henrietta B., wife of Wm. P. Mulford, aged 57 years.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 143 Water-st., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 5, at 4½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ South Carolina papers please copy.

Randel.—In Unionville, Ohio, on Saturday, Aug. 29, Mary Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Randel, of this City.

Randolph.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 2, Miss Mary A. F. Randolph, only daughter of Wm. B. F. and Laura F. Randolph, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 297 West 21st-st., on Friday, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.

Selleck.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, Gould Selleck, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 273 7th-st., on Friday evening, Sept. 4, at 7 o'clock.

His friends and acquaintances, also Mechanics' Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday morning, Sept. 5, for interment.

Thorn.—In the City of Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, Lydia L. Thorn, widow of the late Joseph Thorn, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, Lafayette-place, in said city, sixth day, (Sept 4,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Warren—On Thursday, Aug. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Allen W. Manwaring, East Lynne, Conn., Mary F., widow of the late Moses H. Warren, Esq., aged 67 years.

Wells.—In Noank, Conn., Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, formerly of Pompton, N. J., in the 67th year of her age.

☞ New Jersey papers please copy.

Webster.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, Sarah Elizabeth, infant daughter of Horace and Mary W. Webster.

Funeral on Friday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 93 Lawrence-st. Friends are invited without further notice.

☞ Boston and Haverhill (Mass.) papers please copy.

Yerevance.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, Mary C. Yerevance, aged 31 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 Charlton-st., this (Friday) evening, Sept. 4, at 7½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 465.—Sept. 3, 1863.
26, 50, 29, 62, 59, 44, 47, 2, 28, 17, 33, 6.
Kentucky, Class 466—Sept. 3, 1863.
33, 28, 4, 64, 70, 13, 1, 60, 56, 20, 40, 44, 61, 24,
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This rare novelist, of whose romances *Frazer's Magazine* says: "They amuse and excite, prevent us dressing for dinner, and, provoking, aggravating, and once begun, cannot be laid aside"—has been engaged by the proprietors of the NEW-YORK MERCURY, and will make her

FIRST ORIGINAL APPEARANCE IN PRINT on this side of the ocean, in a brilliant and exciting Romance of the Passions, entitled

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OR,
THE BRANDS OF SOCIETY.
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Tuose who have read (and who has not)
MISS BRADDON'S
wonderful novel, "Aurora Floyd," in which she has chosen bigamy as the crime of her heroine, need not be told that she takes the judgment and reason prisoner, and by the spells of her triumphant genius, compels us to admire the culprit while we loathe the offence. "Aurora Floyd," to use the words of one of the characters of the story, "is like everything that is beautiful and strange, and wicked and unwomanly, and bewitching." But in the "OUTCASTS" will be found a heroine of even more absorbing interest. This production will mark an epoch in romance. Nothing like it, nothing equal to it, has appeared in the present century. "Adam Bede" is not to be compared with it, and it throws the best efforts of Charlotte Bronte into the shade.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, containing the opening of "THE OUTCASTS," will be ready at all News Depots in the United States on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

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Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, for use in the toilet.
For the Teeth, it is far superior, and more medicinal, than any preparation yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, removing tartar, preventing ulceration and decay of the teeth, and perfuming the breath.
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AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NO. 51 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will open a large assortment of TEAS, by the *Benefactress*, the last arrival from China, consisting of Moyune grades, at their usual profits, TWO CENTS (2 cents) above cost, on the 1st of September, 1863.

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DEAFNESS
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
And all Acute or Chronic Diseases of the
EAR
—AND—
AIR PASSAGES
TREATED BY
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of the following well-known parties may be seen at the office, and will be published in this paper occasionally. The gentlemen, by whom they are given, can be applied to personally for any information desired. Further testimonials and City references will be cheerfully furnished on application.

WM. H. RAYNOR, Esq.,
No. 6 Pine-st.
(for discharge from the ear and deafness.)
V. D. W. WEEKS, Esq.,
No. 12 Cortlandt-st.,
(for discharge from the ear and throat affection.)
Capt. WM. EDWARDS,
No. 95 East 34th-st.,
(for deafness and noises in the head, in reference to Mrs. Gouldy, of Newburgh.)
Rev. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
Professor in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.,
(for discharge from the ear and deafness.)
Rev. P. R. RUSSELL,
Lynn, Mass.,
(for catarrh and throat affection.)
J. BISCO, ESQ.,
No. 158 East 23d-st.,
(for deafness and noises in the head.)
WM. H. WATERBURY, Esq.,
No. 740 Water-st., or No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.,
(for deafness and noises in the head.)
P. E. NOLAN, Esq.,
Office of Erie Railway Co., foot of Duane-st.,
(for catarrh and throat affection.)
O. S. HOLLY, Esq.,
No. 42 Fifth-st.,
(for discharge from the ear and deafness.)
JOHN MURDOCH, Esq.,
No. 197 Fulton-st.,
(for deafness and noises in the head.)
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor of the *N. Y. Teacher*, Albany, N. Y.
(for deafness.)
H. C. POTTER, Esq.,
No. 78 Reade-st.
(for deafness, in reference to his brother, Capt. O. O. Potter.)
THEOPHILUS RUSSELL, Esq.,
Proprietor of the Delevan House, Albany, N. Y.,
(for discharge from the ear and deafness.)
G. LOWENSTEIN, Esq.,
No. 175 Spring-st.
(for total deafness from infancy.)
A. C. HEWLETT, Esq.,
No. 86 6th-av.,
(for deafness.)
H. P. WYANT, Esq.,
With J. W. Messereau, No. 2 Warren-st.,
(for deafness.)

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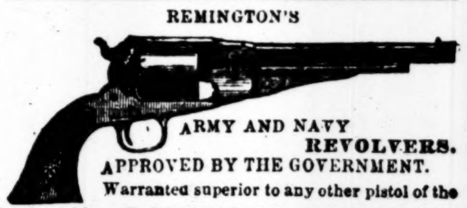

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SEMMONS, Oculists—Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, Lafarge House, New-York.

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The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

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HOPE IS LEFT FOR THE MISERABLES.
Disease-eaten victims of Scrofula, Fever Sores, Sore Legs, Running Sores, Salt Rheum, Skin Eruptions, Swollen Glands, Nodes, &c. These pitiful objects of disease, whose infirmaties keep them out of society, and imprison them in solitude, are assured rapid deliverance from disease by the use of DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called RENOVATING RESOLVENT. A few doses will prove its matchless superiority to all sarsaparillas, and from one to six bottles perfect a cure. This remedy will restore the sufferer to healthy and society, invest him with a sound and healthy body, rich and pure blood. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere.
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Provost-Marshal Fourth District, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.
Provost-Marshal Fifth District, No. 428 Broome-st., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Sixth District, No. 185 6th-av., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Seventh District, No. 63 3d-av., New-York.
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THE LIFE, SERVICES AND CAMPAIGNS
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References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

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Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the lists containing the valuations and enumerations made since the 1st of May, 1863, within the above-named District, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, will be open for examination at the office of the Assessor, No. 563 Broadway, for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof, and that the Assessor will hear appeals at the office above named, after the expiration of said fifteen days, until the 30th day of September, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the assistant Assessors. *Provided*, That the question to be determined by the Assessors, on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation to proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

GEO. F. BELLOWS, Assessor.

Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1863.

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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRH
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
—AND—
ALL DISEASES
—OF THE—
EYE, EAR,
—AND—
THROAT,
CURED BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treatment." At his Office,
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BROADWAY.
AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

"New-York, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ!

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and, under its very Soothing effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.

List of Dividends and Deposits remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st September, inst.

FULL STOCK.

Dec. 1, 1859	Elizabeth Lockwood, Greenwich, Conn	$14
	Mme. C. de Nottbeck	56
June 1, 1860	S. W. Whipple	35
June 1, 1861	E. A. del Camino	60
	William Robinson	225
	Lewis Thompson	51

SCRIP STOCK.

Dec. 1, 1860	Ann Primrose	$16 62
Dec. 1, 1860	Robert S. Primrose	16 63
June 1, 1861	Ann Primrose	16 63
	Mary A. Noble	16 63
	C. S. Primrose	33 25
	N. S. Wheaton	42 87

DEPOSITS.

F. Butterfield	$23 55	Alfred Roe	$1 80
C. B. Hoffman	2 57	Jno. Roach	3 28
G. G. & S Howland	36 25	R. M. Primrose, Adm'r.	71 78
A. G. Jauden	3 47	A. Prall & Co	62 56
R. Hutchinson	149 58	H. Ogden, Jr	5 41
I. S. Ide	38 22	Sands & Edwards	24 28
A. G. Graham	7 50	H. S. Wells & Co	2 22
J. Ferguson, Trustee	117 08	Wilder & Gallie	3 50
B. W. Merriam	6 20		

City and County of New-York, ss.—AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, President of the Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing is a true statement of all dividends of the said Merchants' Bank, and all balances of a greater amount than one dollar on the books of said Bank, remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the 1st day of September instant, to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

Subscribed and sworn before me this second day of September, 1863.
FREDERIC BULL,
Notary Public, No. 58 Wall-st.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, which have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on and after SATURDAY, the 29th of August, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively; and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1863.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking business, at No. 30 Wall-st., (in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer United States.)

We are now prepared to receive accounts and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.

Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.

Particular attention will be given to collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.
REUBEN W. HOWES,
CHARLES A. MACY.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

Having been appointed agents for the United States 5-20 Loan, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the above Bonds at par. Interest in gold, commencing on the day of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive our prompt attention.

PARKE & BOWDOIN.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

BEEBEE, HODGES & CO.,
BROKERS
No. 43 Exchange-place.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, &c., bought and sold on commission.
Dividends collected.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Dealers in United States Government Securities and Gold. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6m.F. Superintendent.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI Railroad Company (as reorganized) have constituted the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company their agents in New-York for the transfer of the Preferred Shares in the Capital Stock of the Company.

Stockholders wishing their shares registered in the City of New-York will forward their certificates to SAMUEL W. KILVERT, Jr., Esq., Register, Chillicothe, Ohio, for discharge from that office, after which, and upon presentation at the Agency in New-York, new certificates will be issued in exchange therefor.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 27, 1863.

THE BANK OF TRUMANSBURGH (TRUmansburgh) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers"—passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, WATERTOWN, Aug. 15, 1863.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE increased Stock of this Company will be opened on the 20th inst., at the People's Bank, New-York, and will remain open for thirty days. Terms and conditions of subscription may be learned at the People's Bank, of the Hon. H. ALEXANDER, Jr., Springfield, Massachusetts, and at this office.

Signed,
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

EATON AND HAMILTON BONDS.—Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Co. Stock bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE, 27 William-st., Room No. 6.
Jersey City Water Loan Bonds, 30 years to run, payable to bearer, for sale.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand at the Treasurer's office, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 1, 1863.

A REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed on the 8th inst. and reopened on the 16th.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CONTINUAL applications for FIRST-CLASS and MEDIUM HOUSES. Parties having any such to SELL OR RENT will oblige by sending a description to the office, No. 14 Pine-st. The regular commission of one per cent. will be chargeable only when a sale is effected.

D. M. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

A THREE STORY CORNER HOUSE FOR sale in Brooklyn, Eastern District, a short distance from the ferries; has all the modern improvements, marble basins, bath, stationary tubs, range, gas-fixtures throughout, in good order. Location one of the best. Will be sold cheap. Apply to S. W. DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT NEW HOUSES, of a row of fifteen, on 78th-st., near 3d-av.; three-story basement and under-cellar, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone trimmings, with all the modern improvements; one or more of said houses will prove to be a good investment at the prices they will be sold at; three of said houses are to let low; possession immediately. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL.—A first-class 4-story brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; very desirably located near 5th-av. The house is handsomely furnished, and will be sold without the furniture or rented furnished. Apply to L. ARNOLD, 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Madison-av., near 31st-st., for sale, possession 1st Sept.; also, on 31st, 32d, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 41st and 47th sts., near 5th-av.; others variously located, $5,000 to $60,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, situated in 29th-st., near 4th-av. House 3 stories, 20x50 feet, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Lot 20x98.9. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL HOUSE NO. 140 WEST 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and in a first-class neighborhood. Price, $7,000. Inquire on the premises, or of A. A. VAN VECTEN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EIGHT FIRST-class lots on Dean and Bergen sts., near New-York-av., Brooklyn. Apply to CHAS. G. JUDSON, Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE, AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Elegant country seat and farm, 1¼ miles from depot; price $16,000. Also, farm, 104 acres, in high cultivation, good buildings, plenty of fruit, only 1¼ miles from depot; two houses and barns; price $1...; 600. Also, farms of 30, 10, 16 and 25 acres, with buildings. Also, fine building sites. Call on MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 335 Canal-st., Peoples' Bank Building.

COUNTRY COTTAGES—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the City. Economy, health and longevity. Now is the time to build cheaply, and be ready by Spring. Lots to lease for a term of years, or for sale on bond and mortgage, free of interest until after 1st of May. Situation pleasant, genteel and healthy. Models already erected. For particulars apply at No. 15 Liberty-st., next Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEW AND complete in every respect, with coach-house and two acres of land, in Lewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. This property is finely located, commanding a view of New-York, Brooklyn, the Narrows, and is only seven minutes from the depot. Address J., Box No. 3,667 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings, garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A FARM of 103 acres, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 16 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Kingsbridge, land handsomely rolling, well fenced and watered, and in good order; situation elevated, healthy, central and convenient, having near and easy access to depots on three different lines of railroad, viz., the Harlem, the New-Haven and the Hudson River. A most favorable opportunity for investment. Terms easy. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—One of the best farms in the county, 4 miles from Goshen, with good buildings, 2 fine orchards, and well watered. Fine boating and fishing on the Wallkill, which bounds the farm on one side. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

EXCELLENT AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED 90-ACRE FARM FOR SALE.—Good and ample farm buildings, well fruited, watered, &c.; high ground, very desirable location; one mile from depot; 16 miles from City by New-Jersey Central Railroad.

W. P. SEYMOUR, 156 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING SIXTY-FIVE acres, on Long Island, two hours' ride from the City, on Long Island Railroad, beautifully situated near a lake. Will be sold at a bargain, with crops, stock, &c. Apply at HANAN, RICHARD & CO.'S, No. 30 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 92 acres, two miles from Morristown, N. J., having valuable young apple orchard. Apply to H. MEAD on the premises.

A LARGE FLOURING MILL, FINE HOUSE and farm of 60 acres for sale at Esopus Village, near the Hudson River. Apply to P. MARTIN, Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

TO LET.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET LOW in a large town near the City, the only one in the place, a large business has hitherto been done there. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING, NO. 24 Wooster-st., 5 stories high, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Immediate possession given. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a gentleman, wife and infant; location between 20th and 36th sts., not west of the 6th-av. Possession from the 1st to the 15th of October. Address, with location, terms, &c., I. P., Box No. 2,275 Post-office.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED from about the 1st of October to 1st May, by a careful tenant. References given. Rent at not over rate of $1,000 a year. Address, stating location, etc., Box No. 172 New York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LOCALITY; not above 36th-st.; possession to be given about the 15th of September. Address F. H., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

HOUSES WANTED.—OWNERS OF DWELLINGS desiring tenants for the remainder of the year, can procure tenants by leaving descriptions of their premises at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-street, up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock, A. M., until the business for which the Committee was organized is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no application for the payment of Substitute or Relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have examined and accepted the person drafted into the United States' service, under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this Committee.

The following Rules and Regulations have been adopted in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances who have families depending upon them for support:

I. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, embraces all residents of this City and County liable to draft and service under the Act of Congress.

II. The words, "having a family depending on him for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children,
2. A man having a wife only,
3. A man having children, whose wife is dead,
4. A man having a parent or parents, or other near relatives, for whom he habitually provides,

} Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who upon inspection by the Board of Enrollment are found liable to serve, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on applying to this Committee, and satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief therein expressed, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Comptroller in such instalments, and at such times, as will, in his judgment, best afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted person, whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment, has a family depending upon him for support, who are in such condition as to render it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the fact to said Committee, and on their being satisfied in regard to it, and particularly, that he has used his best endeavors to obtain a substitute, they will furnish him a certificate to be presented to the Comptroller, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government the sum necessary to obtain his exemption from the draft.

V. In all cases of applications for the payment of money to substitutes for the drafted persons hereinafter specified, the Committee will require the following particulars, that is to say:

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The date of his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the place and Precinct within the City and County of New-York where the applicant is stationed and performs police duty, and the date when he was so stationed or detailed.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the captain or other commanding officer of the Precinct to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the President of the Board of Police.

FIREMEN and Exempt Firemen performing active duty will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residences, giving the ward and the number and name of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. Their occupation.
4. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1863.
5. The name of the engine, hook and ladder, or hose company of which they are members, or in which they perform duty, and the date when they were elected as such members, or became attached to such company, and whether or not they perform active duty in the Fire Department.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the Foreman and Secretary of the Company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department.

MILITIAMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," etc., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The name of the company and regiment, or other military organization within the City and County of New-York to which the applicant belongs, and the date when he became a member of such company and organization, and also his present rank.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the commandant of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer of the regiment or other organization.

VI. The moneys authorized by the ordinance to be paid for substitutes as above, will be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as he may designate, immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service.

☞ Blank forms of application for relief under the ordinance may be obtained either at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, or at the Committee Rooms, numbers seventy-one and seventy-three Duane-street.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee.

GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.
CORNELIUS CORSON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SEVENTH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT FOR the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York will commence its sessions at headquarters above-named, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September, 1863, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption, and the transaction of its other business. The different blank certificates for exemption will be furnished on application, but the same must be carefully prepared and verified before presentation.

Those only need apply who have been notified to appear; and they only on the day mentioned in the notice.

All such will be attended to during that day, and in the order in which they shall have presented themselves.

All persons who have been drafted and who desire to present substitutes, may give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen.

Propositions for substitutes and the examination of persons so offering will be heard by the Board on the day above named, and on every day thereafter, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., up to the time when the drafted men shall have been ordered to report at the rendezvous. The business appropriate to each day will be finished on that day; and in all cases a preference will be given to those who present substitutes.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 1,303 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT OF THIS District will commence its sessions for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters, and will devote such hours and as many as may be necessary to accommodate persons having business with the Board.

The various blanks for exemptions can be procured at this office, and must in all cases be properly filled up and attested previous to their presentation. No blanks will be filled by the Board.

Persons claiming exemption on the ground of alienage will be required to produce the clearest and most undoubted testimony to entitle them to exemption under the law.

Persons enrolled in this Congressional District, and having a legal domicil therein, and who may have been improperly enrolled and drafted in any other, can procure certificates of enrollment from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., daily.

Persons desirous of obtaining information can call at the same hours, and at no other.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost-Marshal, Eighth District.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL 5TH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 428 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons drafted in the Fifth Congressional District, that the Board will commence their Sessions on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September inst., at nine o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Headquarters, and will continue to hear cases of exemption of persons served with notice from day to day until further orders.

JOHN DUFFY, Capt. and Provost-Marshal
Fifth District N. Y.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building receiving basins in Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five west of the Eleventh-avenue.

Paving Thirty-fourth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth-street and a point in the westerly line of said avenue, distant One hundred and twenty-five feet five inches southerly from the southerly line of Forty-fourth-street. Also including all the lots on both sides of Forty-fourth street to the distance of four hundred feet westerly of the Eleventh-avenue; also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street between Lexington-avenue and a point two hundred and five feet west of the Fourth-avenue, including the lots fronting on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue and on both sides of Fourth-avenue to the centre line of the blocks north and south of Thirty-fourth-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street between Second and Third avenues, and the lots on the westerly side of Second-avenue and on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between the centre lines of blocks Numbers 257 and 258.

All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board of
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 3, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Aug. 31, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO THE PUBLIC.—THE undersigned having met with complete success in his efforts to supersede the necessity of ash-boxes and other vessels for the reception of ashes and household refuse matter, by the experiments made in the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and it having been demonstrated that by his plan the City can be freed from the appearance on our sidewalks of these unnecessary incumbrances, while escaping their pestiferous odors, takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the particulars of the following notice now in course of distribution throughout the City, and of asking a general cooperation on the part of all citizens in enabling the undersigned to carry the same into effect. He further desires that every delinquency on the part of ashmen or bell-ringers be at once reported to him at this Department with the number of the cart.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, FINDING that great labor, time and expense is caused by collecting and removing ashes and garbage, after the same have been thrown or scattered upon the streets from the deposit or garbage boxes, and believing it to be the desire of every housekeeper and resident of this Ward to aid the undersigned in his efforts to keep the streets in a good and cleanly condition, presents for your observance the following

REGULATIONS:

Notice will be given of the approach of the ash and garbage carts by the ringing of a bell fifteen minutes in advance of the carts, and you are respectfully notified and requested not to place any ashes, garbage or refuse matter of any kind in front of your premises, or upon the sidewalk until said bell is rung.

Carts will pass through the streets of this Ward every day, (Sundays excepted,) to collect and remove all ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets.

Complaint of neglect to regularly collect and remove as above, should be made to the City Inspector, at his office, No. 19 Chatham-st. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.
THOS. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on Police.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-law6mF*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.

The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 30, 1855, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1856; another addition thereto, annexed March 3, 1857. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.

The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address

JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

THE PATENT RIGHT TO BE SOLD FOR America, of two most valuable machines for the manufacture of an article of enormous consumption, and now in operation in one of the largest Wax Wood and Fusee manufactories in England. These machines are for filling and dipping matches, inexpensive and self-acting, the use of which in manufacturing at least 800 per cent. in labor alone can be saved, independent of a further 10 per cent. in material. The advantages gained by working these machines are the absence of a phosphorous disease, great saving of labor and material, and the most inexperienced can work them. Address BELL & BLACK, No. 15 Bow-lane, Cheapside, London.

AN ESTABLISHMENT FOR PLANING, Sawing, &c., with engine, boiler, &c., in good order, is offered for sale. The ground is on lease, several years unexpired, and room ample for changing the buildings for any mechanical purpose, or for a lumber-yard in connection; and for the latter purpose the location is a desirable one, as it is near the water lines of the City, and has also proximate sources of support established. Address WILTON, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

PLANING MACHINE FOR SALE—ONE OF Rodger's improved; surfaces 24 inches wide; tongues and grooves 14 inches wide. New and in complete running order. Inquire of CHIDESTER & CO., No. 52 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

$500.000 CAN BE MADE IN FIVE years, with $20,000. Call and see a new patented process for obtaining every particle of gold or silver contained in quartz, at No. 765 Broadway, second floor.

ADAMS & WORTHINGTON.

$500.—A RELIABLE MAN WANTED TO purchase the interest of a retiring partner in an old established and money-making business. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

No courage is required to have teeth extracted by the NITROUS OXIDE—the gas is so pleasant and harmless, and the insensibility produced so perfect.

Dr. COLTON is the only man in the United States who has had an experience of twenty years in making and administering this gas, without a single instance of harm occurring.

Instructions given to dentists.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN, W. B. HURD, J. H. SMITH. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Infantry Uniform Coats;
Infantry Trousers, sky blue;
Cavalry Great Coats;
Cavalry Uniform Jackets.

Samples of which can be seen at this office, and to which all articles must conform. Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and send with their bids a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for furnishing 'Uniform Coats,' 'Infantry Trousers,' 'Great Coats,' &c., as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock.

For flagging four feet wide in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street.

For flagging and reflagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.

For regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag and fence in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Third-avenue and East River.

For flagging in Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flag, First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For regulating and grading, and curb, gutter and flag, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag, Leonard and Church streets, southeast corner.

For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For regulating and grading Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.

For Fire Telegraph, from Fifty-first-street bell-tower to City Hall, &c.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. A., No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, 5th instant, for the following quantities of horse and mule shoes and horse shoe nails, viz.:

200 kegs horse shoes, No. 1 front and hind, assorted.
100 kegs horse shoes, No. 1 front.
100 kegs horse shoes, No. 1 hind.
1,500 kegs horse shoes, No. 2 front and hind, assorted.
600 kegs horse shoes, No. 2 front.
500 kegs horse shoes, No. 2 hind.
2,000 kegs horse shoes, No. 3 front and hind, assorted.
500 kegs horse shoes, No. 3 front.
200 kegs horse shoes, No. 3 hind.
2,000 kegs horse shoes, No. 4 front and hind, assorted.
200 kegs horse shoes, No. 4 front.
100 kegs horse shoes, No. 4 hind.
500 kegs horse shoes, No. 5 front and hind, assorted.
300 kegs horse shoes, No. 5 front.
200 kegs horse shoes, No. 5 hind.
1,800 kegs mule shoes, No. 1.
1,300 kegs mule shoes, No. 2.
400 kegs mule shoes, No. 3.
14,000 lbs. horse shoe nails, No. 6 }
18,000 lbs. horse shoe nails, No. 7 } in 25 lb. boxes.
12,000 lbs. horse shoe nails, No. 8 }
6,000 lbs. horse shoe nails, No. 9 }

Parties offering will please mention the time required to furnish the articles for which they propose, and will be expected to deliver them at place of shipment free of expense to the Government. Proposals should be properly indorsed and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES PROposals until WEDNESDAY NOON, Sept. 9, 1863, for supplying the following articles by contract, viz.:

Trowsers, Mounted;
Blankets, Wool—Army Standard;
Blankets, Rubber, Poncho Tent;
Overcoats, Horsemen's;
Overcoats, Footmen's;
Trumpets;
National Colors;
Regimental Colors;
Black Wadding.

Samples must in all cases accompany the bids, and bidders must distinctly state in their proposals the quantity of goods they offer to furnish, the price and the time of delivery; and must accompany their bids with a guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Depot in this city.

Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due, will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Two or more sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be required to sign bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a U. S. District Judge, U. S. District Attorney or Collector. The right is reserved to reject all the bids, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the War Department."

(Signed) A. BOYD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 21, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

MEDICAL.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "École de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted, all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copavia or cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $9, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by man. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MRS. MAXWELL, M. D., NO. 6 GREENE-STREET, New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from Irregularities, Suppression, &c., from whatever cause produced. In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a Lying-in Hospital. There the most perfect secrecy is observed, and all the comforts of home in a sick-room may be found. Also, Female Monthly Pills. Price, $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or made of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by C. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
No. 337 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14.

The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M.............Principal.

The Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

This Institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For Circulars giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS REES'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 83 State-st., Brooklyn, will open MONDAY, Sept. 14. A thorough English education will be combined with a practical knowledge of the French language, which will be spoken in the school. The French department will be under the special care of a Parisian lady.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 16.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.—This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. The valuable assistance of Prof. A. Mills has been secured, and parents will find a most thorough and comprehensive course of instruction, designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention paid to drawing, painting, music, and elocution. A few young ladies are received in the family, and share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector,) opens the Fall term of its twenty-first academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863. Pupils of all ages are prepared for business or college in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments, by a course of instruction which is so complete and thorough as to preclude all necessity of change during the whole period from 6 to 18 years of age. French, German and Spanish, classics and mathematics, all English and commercial branches are taught on the most approved plans and by the ablest of masters. Boarding pupils are received. Circulars of terms and regulations had at the Institute, or by addressing the Rector, at No. 218 Fourth-st., New-York City.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 8 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 15. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This institution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Gentlemen—Grand-av., near Fulton. Fall term opens Monday, September 7. Pupils prepared for College or business. Catalogue, with full details, to be had. There is a primary department. L. J. SIMONIN, Principal.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 768, and at the institution.

A HOME FOR BOYS IN THE FAMILY of a teacher, where special care and instruction will be given, and not over six pupils received; best references given. Address Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $210 per year. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens its twenty-seventh year Sept. 7. Pupils received from 7 years and upward. The 7th-av cars pass the school.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 Varick-st. Hudson Square, (St. John's Park,) will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Misses, Sept. 21, No. 174 West 23d-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 412 4th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 14.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies, No. 236 West 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park, reopens Sept. 22. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. American pupils obliged to learn and speak French without any interruption in their other studies. Prospectus to be had, containing the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past eight years. There is a Primary Department.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON,

Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 19th October next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., now of Newport, R. I.

The fact that this Institution is founded by the Trustees for the superior education of their own daughters, and not for pecuniary gains, offers more than ordinary guarantees that the patronage of the establishment will be turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.

The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The schoolrooms, dormitories, &c., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and retired; distance from New-York City 14 miles, or half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION TO
Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D., LL.D., New-York.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D.D., Rhode Island.
Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D.D., Maine.
Rt. Rev. J. Williams, Connecticut.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New-York.
Rev. A. B. Carter, D.D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. D. R. Brewer, Yonkers, N. Y.

Further references, circulars, &c., by application to B. F. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 63 Park-place, New-York; S. D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

No. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-ave. Now in its 44th year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 7, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield and Beach, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Judge Fink, of Jersey City; Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, George Manley, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Peter S Hoe, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
LOCATED ON THE HUDSON, 30 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

CATALOGUES AT CARTER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 530 BROADWAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New-York.

MR. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,

Will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th of September inst. The French language will receive especial attention from a resident teacher from Paris.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., two hours from New-York via Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, at 7 and 9 A. M. Visitors can see the School now in full operation. Dress Parade every WEDNESDAY, P. M. Catalogues, &c., at No. 27 Park-place. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 9.
For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen September 23.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. —The subscriber, late senior partner in the firm of Clark & Brownell, will reopen this School on Thursday, Sept. 10. Boys prepared for college or for business.

Circulars may be obtained at the School at any time, and the Principal may be seen there during the week previous to the opening.

JAMES D. CLARK, A. M.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Great attention given to the solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms only $180 per school year. Extras moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. N. S. Bates, Jr., Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., MISS HELEN M. G. STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The 45th year of this popular institution, so long and favorably known as "Miss Adrain's Seminary for Young Ladies," opens on the 16th of September. Circulars, with full information, as to terms, &c., may be had upon application at the seminary, personally or by letter.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics; preparatory course to college and West Point. Reopens Sept. 7. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st. and No. 913 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

WM. B. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Circulars at the school, at Lockwood's, No. 411 and Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

PHILLIPS INSTITUTE, COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND GYMNASIUM—No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—reopens Sept. 7, day and evening. The pupils of this Institute, whether preparing for business or for College, are all taught by the Principal.

B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY ACCUSTOMED to tuition, will receive into their family four little boys, between the ages of six and twelve, giving them advantages of education and the comforts of a home. Address EDUCATION, North-shore Post-office, Staten Island.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS, Easton, Conn. English, classical and military. HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal. For particulars, apply to the Principal, American School Institute, No. 596 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. References, Mr. E. Plunkett, No. 130 Broadway, Mr. E. Ponvert, No. 30 Broad-st.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY and family school and kindergarten, No. 79 East 15th-st. MRS. HALLOCK, with enlarged rooms and increased facilities for education, will reopen her school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her French and English school on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR boys at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. He may be seen at his rooms on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9, from 9 to 12 A. M.

MRS. JNO. W. BLIGH'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 52 West 18th-st., will reopen Oct 1. For particulars address MRS. BLIGH, Newport, R. I.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

BROOKLYN.—MALE AND FEMALE INSTItute, No. 118 Pierrepont-st., Mrs. G. S. HARVEY, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened as usual at No. 476 Pacific street, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,214 Broadway, two doors below 30th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD P. JENKS.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at White Plains, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 (between 41st and 42d sts.) 5th-av., New-York,

Will enter its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Institute embraces three departments: the preparatory, academic, and collegiate.

The Post Graduate Course will commence the 14th of October, and continue through a session of thirty weeks.

For further information apply at the Institute or address H. M. PIERCE, President.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
LIVINGSTON-ST.

The Ninth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

New students will be examined on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

This Institution provides a full and thorough course of education in Mathematics, Languages and Physical Science. Instruction is also given in Vocal Music, Drawing, Calisthenics and Military Drill.

Students from abroad will be accommodated with a good home and careful supervision.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Institute.

ISAAC N. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

The lecture and recitation rooms of THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL are removed to EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For light, space and ventilation, as well as for beauty and convenience of arrangement, the accommodations are unequaled. The department of French is under the personal direction of Mr. A. BERNARD. The Classical and Scientific departments are, as hitherto, under the charge of Mr REDFIELD. The Primary department is under the careful supervision of both of the principals. The Boarding department remains at Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway. The Fall term commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL,
No. 263 (late No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S

French and English School for Young Ladies will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept 17, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S

School for Young Ladies, removed to 146 East 13th-st., will reopen Sept. 17.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Sixth Annual Term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues containing full information can be obtained on application at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing THEODORE W. DWIGHT,

Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, will open on Sept. 14, under the instruction of THOS. W. CLARKE, LL.D.; and WM. B. WEDGWOOD, LL. D. Circulars obtained at University Law Library.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE, 18 miles from the City. The twentieth term will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of September. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., on Erie Railroad. Commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J.—The Fall term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FORty-fifth year of this Seminary will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 21 & 22 MANSfield-place, West 51st-st., French and English Boarding and Day School, will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 8.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR BOYS.—Terms, $160 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will reopen 15th September, at 49 East 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.

Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.

REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, GRADUATE OF A European college, who has had much experience in teaching in this country in schools and private families, wishes to find employment in the City of New-York; she teaches French, German and English, which languages she speaks fluently, also the rudiments of music. Address TEACHER, A. C. D., Madison-sq. Post-office.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER.—WANTED BY a young lady, a situation as assistant teacher, or as governess; is qualified to teach English and music, also the rudiments of drawing, French and Spanish; salary not so much an object as a desirable home; no objection to the country. Address for two weeks, A. S. F., Box 111 *Times* Office.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WHO has made his studies in Europe, desires a situation as teacher in a school, or as tutor in a respectable family. He teaches the Classics, Mathematics, French, German, Dutch, and the other branches of education; also, the first elements of music (piano) if required. Best of references. Address C. L. P., Box No. 332, Yonkers, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school or family in the City or country; she is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, including mathematics, and also in French, Spanish and drawing; best of references given and required. Address R. S. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EFFICIENT AND ACcomplished Professor of modern and ancient languages and of music, formerly resident of Germany, France and England, desires an engagement between the hours from 11 to 4 P. M. Best of references. Address LANGUAGES, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A NEW-England lady, qualified to give instruction in the English branches, Latin, music and the rudiments of French, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family, or as teacher in some institution; good references given. Address E. B. HOLMES, Gray, Cumberland County, Me.

A YOUNG LADY OF EIGHT YEARS' EXperience in teaching, desires a situation in a school. She is qualified to teach English, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Drawing, and Calisthenics. Best of references exchanged. Address ANNA, Cuddebackville, Orange County, N. Y., care of A. J. GUMAER.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AS ENGLISH ASsistant in a school for boys, from two to four hours daily; good references required. Apply to-day and tomorrow from 9 to 12 A. M., at the Clinton Institute, No. 33 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVeral years' experience desires an engagement as above. Teaches the classics, mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish, German and music, piano and vocal. Address E. N. A., Box No. 18, Princeton, N. J.

AS GOVERNESS.—A PARISIAN LADY wishes a situation as daily governess in a school or family; best references given. Address M. L., Station G, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suits, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO DEsirable parlor mirrors, also many other articles for furnishing a house, if desirable and cheap. All to be first-class articles, and but little used. Address UNION, for one week, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks.

First Cabin, from..........$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables..........$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food..........$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations..........$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool..........$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,

Passage Office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin..........$70 and $80
Intermediate.......... 40
Steerage.......... 30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'y, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday..........Sept. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday..........Sept. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday..........Sept. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.......... {$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.......... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Mesurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana.......... 50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st. J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2¼ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.—THE ONLY regular Boat, the steamer SCRANTON, for Glen Cove, New Rochelle, City Island, Wightstone, Fort Schuyler and Strattonport, Will leave Peck Slip, 8 A. M.; Broome, 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 26th-st., 8¾. Leave Glen Cove, 2¾ P. M.; New Rochelle, 3½, stopping at all the Landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.— The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—BUILT IN 1862 for passenger trade; length 125 feet, cylinder 36 inch, stroke 7 feet, flat, light draft, ready for immediate use. Sold to close concern. HENRY HALLAN, Steamboat Office, 363 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,

are attracting thousands upon thousands, daily, to the Museum. Everybody wants to see THESE WILD CHILDREN OF THE FOREST who, though representatives of THE WARLIKE TRIBES of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.

They are splendid specimens of their respective tribes, and in seeing them, and their performances, one sees THE INDIAN AS IN HIS NATIVE WILDS, and witnesses all his peculiarities and KNOWS THE INDIAN LIFE as well as if he had visited them in THEIR WIGWAMS IN THEIR NATIVE WILDS.

They are on exhibition EVERY DAY and EVENING, and at intervals and on the stage DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs.

RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.

Also, to be seen at all hours, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, just arrived from the Bermudas, including over FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, CAVARETTAS, JEREMY HINDS, ZEBRA FISH, SQUIRREL FISH, and a multitude of other EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL FISH, which are nowhere to be found but in the tropical seas. They are to be seen in ARTIFICIAL PONDS AND OCEANS, swimming about as gracefully as if in their native homes around the coral reefs and beds of the tropical seas. Also,

THE MONSTER PYTHON.
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES
ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. In addition to these unparalleled attractions, THE SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY, under the direction of that popular and talented actor, C. W. CLARKE.

SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager, composed of such talented artists as Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., give SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, consisting of the very amusing Comedy,

A WIFE FOR HALF AN HOUR,
and the laughable Farce,
ONLY A PENNY.
DANCE..........by..........MLLE. LOUISE

Making the best dramatic entertainment to be found in the City, and all for 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DANIEL E. BANDMANN,
NARCISSE.
THE GREATEST DRAMATIC SUCCESS ON RECORD
TO-MORROW, (Saturday.)

THE ALHAMBRA PAVILION
OF
THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
FOURTEENTH STREET,
Opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 4.

This elegant and spacious Moorish Pavilion, capable of seating THREE THOUSAND PERSONS, has been erected at a great outlay for the purpose of introducing to the public of New-York the great and unrivaled company of BEDOUIN ARABS, twelve in number, who have created the greatest excitement in PARIS AND LONDON.

Their names are ALI ABDALLAH, HASH ALLI, MESSOUD, MAHOMET, ASSON, HASH BRAHAM, AFFIB BEN CODIN, MOHAMET, BENHANNOW, BEHEN BEN HASSAN, HASH ASSON and MEHEMET KALI.

This wondrous band of Children of the Desert were sent from Algeria by Prince Napoleon, and first appeared at the IMPERIAL HIPPODROME, Paris, where they CREATED THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT.

The same success attended them in London, where they appeared frequently before Queen Victoria and the Royal Family. They will appear AFTERNOON AND EVENING, supported by a truly grand EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT, in which the eminent artists of Europe and America will appear in DAZZLING ARRAY, from the CIRQUE NAPOLEON, PARIS. The Brothers TALLIENS, HERR MALIGUE and SON, and Mr. JAMES COOKE, the celebrated Court Jester, and great rival of WALLET, THE SHAKSPERIAN CLOWN. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. At the GRAND MATINEE, given every afternoon at 2 o'clock, the admission will be 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, is open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M. The celebrated Italian Opera Band, under the leadership of E. Grill, will perform every evening. Admittance 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5 5 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8 15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8 15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 5:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5.30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10 25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P.M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A.M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible] A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:2[illegible]. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 10½ o'clock.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION,
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
OF THE
GHOST. GHOST.
GHOST
GHOST. GHOST.
THOUSANDS
during the past three weeks have
NIGHTLY TESTIFIED
to the
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION
of the
REMARKABLE SPECTRAL PHENOMENON,
as produced at this elegant and popular establishment. It is acknowledged to be the
GREATEST TRIUMPH
OF
SCIENCE AND ART
ever presented to the public.
CROWDS GO AWAY EVERY EVENING,
unable to obtain seats to witness
THE WONDERFUL APPARITIONS
in Mr. Watkins' romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Mrs. H. WATKINS..........as..........HONORA PAULE

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
THE HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
In consequence of the intense enthusiasm with which he has been received by
ENORMOUS AUDIENCES,
ON EACH EVENING
of his
POWERFUL IMPERSONATION
of the
CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's dramatic and intensely interesting play,
EDWIN FORREST
will repeat his rendering of the character of
RICHELIEU,
for the fourth time,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 4,
supported by a
SUPERB CAST.
The play will be given with every possible advantage of
SCENERY AND COSTUME.
Mr. J. McCullough..........as..........De Mauprat.
Mr. L. R. Shewell..........as..........Baradas
Mr. J. G. Burnett..........as..........Joseph.
Mrs. J. H. Allen..........as..........Julie.
CONDUCTOR..........HARVEY B. DODWORTH

In consequence of the complete success which attended his appearance in the character of NARCISSE, and the triumphant reception of the play upon the night of its first production,

DANIEL E. BANDMANN
will, upon
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 5,
make his
SECOND APPEARANCE IN
NARCISSE; OR, THE LAST OF THE POMPADOURS.

This play is mounted with the greatest completeness of scenery and costume, and supported by an admirable cast.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7,
EDWIN FORREST,
(His fifth appearance.)
Seats secured at the Box office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Treasurer..Mr. W. A. MOORE | Leader, Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER
THIRD WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTRESS,
Who has achieved an unparalleled success, and
FIRST WEEK OF AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA,
BY JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.,
Founded on Miss Braddon's popular novel of
"LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,"
Written expressly for Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
And entitled the
MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT,
In which will be produced the celebrated
GHOST EFFECT!
In the form of
APPARITIONS.
Now attracting crowds in Paris, in the French version of the same Play, to witness these
SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS.
The management has the pleasure to announce that he has specially engaged, for this occasion,
Mr. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 4, 1863,
Will be performed, for the fourth time in this City, an entirely new drama, in four acts, by
JOHN BROUGHAM,
entitled
THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT,
And founded upon Miss M. A. Braddon's popular novel of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..........MRS. D. P. BOWERS
Robert Audley..........Mr. L. P. Barrett
Luke Marks..........Mr. W. H. Norton
George Talboys..........Mr. A. H. Davenport
Alicia Audley..........Mrs. H. Bland
Phoebe Marks..........Mrs. Mark Smith
The Scenery.....by.....Mr. W. Wallack and assistants.

STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL.
GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Third Week of the Wonderful Exhibition.
EVERY NIGHT.
NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMMES
OF
SCENES IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLD,
LOCAL VIEWS AND STATUARY.
Tickets 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 precisely.
GRAND EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums, to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 1-2 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Four round corners, richly carved, all modern improvements, full iron frame, and fully guaranteed; cost $600, for $275, including stool and cover. Also, suites of rosewood chamber Furniture, &c. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A FIRST-class 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; has a full iron frame, patent over-strung bass, round corners, brilliant and rich tone, beautiful carved case, &c.; will be sold for half its value, as the owner is leaving the City. Apply at No. 114 2d-av., corner 7th-st.

A MUSIC TEACHER OF SEVERAL years' experience, and formerly pupil of W. A. King, is desirous of obtaining pupils for the piano forte in Harlem and its vicinity. Terms, 50 cents per lesson. Address MUSIC, Harlem Post-office.

$200. HOLDER'S PIANOS. $800.
Four first premiums awarded.
Wareroom No. 100, manufactory 186, 188, 190 Spring-st.

THE TURF.

A GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR will take place at the Fashion Pleasure Grounds, commencing on the 15th September, continuing four days. The premiums will amount to $4,500. Particulars in future advertisements. See *Wilkes' Spirit.*

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT every one can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Mme. Wilson is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true, that they surprise every one that consults her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reasonable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail, and twenty thousand dollars reward to any one who can equal her in the above science. Mme. Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a wonderful woman. No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER, A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 125 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa's Mails.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City at a late hour last night. We find in our English files no news additional to what was telegraphed from Halifax, but some details, which we give below, will be found of interest:

American Interference with British Trade.

From the London Globe.

A long diplomatic correspondence between this country and the United States has been published today (Friday) on the subject of the regulations established by the Federal Government at the port of New-York as to vessels trading to the Bahamas. The correspondence originated in May, last year, when complaints were made by merchants and others in Nassau, that the Custom-house at New-York required shippers there for the Bahamas to give bonds that none of the goods would be delivered at Confederate ports, and this they complained of as an undue restriction upon trade. It appeared that the restrictions were directed by an act of Congress of 1861. Earl RUSSELL accordingly directed remonstrances to be made against such restrictions as violating the treaty of 1815 between this country and the United States, giving English ships freedom to trade in American ports; and in August and September last Lord LYONS remonstrated with Mr. SEWARD. Mr. SEWARD replied by maintaining that the restrictions complained of were internal acts of administration applying equally to American and English ships, and he pointed to the vast increase of the commerce of Nassau, since the outbreak of the war, as a proof that the restrictions did not interfere with the "legitimate" trade to that port. Earl RUSSELL replied that this was no answer to his complaint, and it was perfectly lawful for British ships at Nassau to tranship their cargoes for American ports. In his dispatch, dated Dec. 17, he, however, expressed the hope that, notwithstanding Mr. SEWARD's defence, the remonstrance would have the practical effect of preventing the continuance or repetition of similar proceedings. Mr. SEWARD rejoined on Jan. 9, but at the close of his arguments he gave the assurance that the laws of the United States would continue to be executed in such a way as to afford no just ground for complaint of partiality or injustice. Earl RUSSELL, however, having discontinued his correspondence, hoping that his remonstrance would have practical effect, wrote to Lord LYONS again on July 18, noticing the representation of Messrs. TOOTAL, BROADHURST & Co., that such a bond had been required of them when making a shipment to Nassau on the 13th of June last. His Lordship considers this as a proof that the interference of the United States authorities with the trade is still persisted in, and instructs Lord LYONS to address a fresh remonstrance on the subject.

The United States and the Mexican Question.

A telegram from Frankfort says:

"The *Europe* contains an article which has created a sensation here with regard to the display of the Mexican flag by the American Consul. The *Europe* refers to the fact that in March last Mr. SEWARD declared that the Government of Washington would never tolerate any other form of government in Mexico than the republican. The *Europe* affirms that JUAREZ demanded of Mr. LINCOLN whether the United States Government would see any impropriety in Mexico being represented in foreign countries by American agents, in case of the overthrow of the legal authorities of Mexico. Mr. LINCOLN gave a favorable reply. The *Europe* anticipates immediate war if the Emperor NAPOLEON does not confine himself to the demand for an indemnity, and leave Mexico a republic."

The Pirate Florida.

From Willmer & Smith's Liverpool Times.

On the 20th, the ship *Eagle*, Capt. NORFOLK, arrived in this port, from Bermuda, with 75,804 ounces of silver on board. Immediately on the arrival of this vessel several gentlemen of Federal sympathies waited upon an eminent legal firm in town to ascertain whether, in the event of this silver being the property of citizens of the Federal States of America, and captured by the *Florida* from American ships, it could be detained and an embargo put upon the *Eagle* until the matter was investigated. When this action on the part of the Federals became known in town, it caused considerable excitement on 'Change and among the mercantile community generally, a good deal of feeling being exhibited by gentlemen of Southern proclivities, some of them desiring to make a counter demonstration.

This event, however, was overshadowed in importance by an announcement posted in the Exchange Rooms to the effect that Capt. TOOLE, of the ship *Falcon*, from Cork, on arriving in Liverpool, reported that at 5 P. M., on the 19th, he passed the Confederate war steamer *Florida*, two miles off Tuskar; and that at 8½ P. M. he passed a large American merchant ship outward bound, under full sail, bearing upon that point.

The intelligence created the greatest excitement on 'Change, among the underwriters, and at the Southern Club, it being fully anticipated that intelligence would soon follow of the capture of the merchant vessel.

It was reported in commercial circles in London that the silver brought by the *Eagle* will be restored to the original consignees. The silver was shipped by an English house, and was insured in the city to the full amount. It is also stated that the commander of the *Florida*, on hearing this fact, resolved to restore it to the rightful owner.

The Cork *Herald* says of the *Florida*:

"She is a screw steamer of extraordinary swiftness, and is disguised in such a manner as to puzzle the keenest observer. Her hull is long and low; her sails look old and patched, and no external trace is visible of her real strength and power. Three hands have been, in one instance, seen struggling aloft to take in a sail, to master which efficiently ten would be necessary, while a visit to the deck would disclose to view a body of at least 200 men, scattered about in groups. The persons landed from the *Florida* are officers of the Confederate navy, (one of them a physician,) who avowed their profession and the service they belonged to, but refused to tell the name of their ship. Their business in Europe, of course, can only be conjectured."

The Peterhoff.

From the London Times.

Mr. SEWARD will envy Mr. BOVILL the opportunity he enjoyed in the Assize Court of Croydon, on Monday last, of cross-examining the charterer of the *Peterhoff*. Of course Mr. SEWARD knows very well in a general way how these matters are managed. People like to back their opinions and to render their sympathies profitable; and they make a purse, and they choose a swift ship, and they stuff her hold with gunpowder and quinine and other articles equally contraband for their power to kill and their power to cure, and then they get a desperate crew, a daring Captain, and a shrewd supercargo, and away she goes to break the blockade if she can, to get to Matamoras, if she must, or to land her combustibles at some conveniently proximate port if every other attempt fails. Mr. SEWARD knows all this; but neither he nor Mr. ADAMS has been able to get at the details of these arrangements. Mr. ADAMS is kept in such Egyptian darkness that it is said *the very ship to which he had actually granted that famous pass to Matamoras has just been taken and found crammed with contraband of war.* Mr. SEWARD cannot be expected to know any more than Mr. ADAMS knows; but he might have got a great deal of information out of that Mr. KAHNWEILER, "of Frankfort and of Wilmington, in the Confederate States [of America," who was discontented with the ultimate appropriation of some saltpetre and sulphur which he had destined for Charleston, but which had arrived at New-York. Mr. KAHNWEILER, in the witness-box, would have told a much more interesting story under the cross-examination of Mr. SEWARD than he did under that of Mr. BOVILL, who confined himself, naturally, to the case of his own client, an individual who, as a brother blockade-breaker, would not find his interest in unnecessary revelations. Quite sufficient, however, came out at Croydon to enable us to understand the transactions in which the *Peterhoff* has been concerned.

Notwithstanding the protest from the owners of the *Peterhoff*, which appeared in our City Article yesterday, we are afraid that the world will very generally believe that the history of the subsequent voyage of the *Peterhoff* toward Matamoras was very much the same as that which was told at Croydon on Monday. "As to the *Peterhoff*, it was to have been a joint adventure and a joint concern, and DOBSON was to have the entire control of the shipment." *There can be no longer any moral doubt as to the sort of adventure in which this vessel was engaged when seized by the Federal cruiser.* The only question has been whether the rules of international law were broad enough and narrow enough to take in such an adventure and to hold her fast. The Judge of the New-York Prize Court thinks they are. The Judge has condemned the *Peterhoff* as lawful prize. With this Croydon case before us, it will be difficult for any one who is not an owner of the *Peterhoff* to deny that, whatever may be said of his law, *there is a great appearance of truth about Judge Betts' facts.* Unless the object of the subsequent voyage of the *Peterhoff* was altogether different from that now under arbitration, it will be hard to controvert the proposition that "she was laden with contraband of war with the knowledge of her owners."

But whatever lawyers and diplomatists may find to dispute about in this matter of the *Peterhoff*, it seems evident to us that *there is no good cause for any popular indignation about her.* The people who engage in these speculations play a game in which the profits are enormous, and the risks well known. They who undertake such adventures must act up to the maxim enounced by the plaintiff in the witness-box at Croydon, and "never cry after spilt milk." It would be as reasonable for a man to set his wife down at a whist table, and then, at the end of the rubber, to fly at the throat of the adversary who had won eight points of her, as it would be for us to look on while our merchants play this game of breaking blockade, and then make a national quarrel about a capture. The Dobson class of speculators do not inspire us with any sympathy, nor do they stand in need of our commiseration. They are generally men with plenty of money, and with very shrewd notions of the best way of laying it out to advantage. Their political sympathies, for the most part, sit very loosely upon them, nor are they inclined to examine very closely from which belligerent side a good profit may happen to come. It is not at all surprising that a Judge BETTS should take a broad view of such transactions, and administer a little of that Lynch law which seems to have become prevalent in New-York. We shall see what the Supreme Court will do; but we cannot say that we await the result with any grave alarm, or that we have read the decision of Judge BETTS with any very vehement indignation. *The trial at Croydon came opportunely as a gloss upon the Yankee judgment.*

NOTE FROM THE PETERHOFF'S OWNERS.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR:—As owner of the steamship *Peterhoff*, the condemnation of which by the United States District Court is the subject of a leading article in your journal of this date, I cannot but think that the views enunciated therein proceed upon an entirely erroneous view of the facts. You have fallen into the error of identifying the voyage upon which the ship was captured with the subject of the recent trial at Croydon of Kannweiler *vs.* Dobson, whereas the fact is, that I only became the purchaser of this steamer from the mortgagees in the month of November last, after her return from Nassau to Liverpool, where the mortgagees took possession of her. I subsequently dispatched her to Matamoras, on which voyage she was captured.

Furthermore, I may state that I never had either directly or indirectly anything whatever to do with the steamer *Peterhoff* prior to becoming the purchaser, and know nothing whatever of the transactions the subject of the trial referred to.

Having regard to the great influence of your journal, the views expressed in the article in question are likely to exercise a prejudicial effect upon my interests as owner of the ship, and all I would therefore ask of you would be to suspend arriving at any conclusion or expressing any views upon the validity or propriety of the condemnation until you have had an opportunity of perusing the evidence taken in the proceedings in the Prize Court, and prints of which are expected by the next mail. I will only now add that there is neither any pretence or particle of evidence to warrant the grounds of condemnation given by Judge BETTS in his decision.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SPENCE (of Tile, Spence & Co.)

2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, Aug. 20.

M. F. Maury on the Prospects of the Rebels.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: So far from the prospects of the South looking "blue," they were never brighter. I think you also will so consider them if you will for a moment occupy with me the only stand-point from which a correct view may be had of the American struggle.

In the first place, what, let us inquire, is the object of the belligerents in this war? The North is fighting for conquest, and makes the attack. The South is fighting to be let alone, and it acts on the defensive. The South, therefore, cannot stop the war, but the North can.

It is generally conceded by military men, and admitted by most persons who are familiar with transatlantic affairs, that the North cannot overcome and subdue the South. All the world knows that it is no part of the programme of the South to attempt to subjugate the North. This it neither would, should, nor can do.

Again, almost all the statesmen, either of England or of the continent, who have watched the progress of events since the war began, admit that the Union, the bond of which was voluntary fraternization, cannot be restored by force of arms.

Since, then, the Union is gone, and neither party can subjugate the other, it follows that the war is not to be ended by the sword.

Other agents have to be called into play. What are they? Let us inquire. They are, divisions in the camp of the enemy, dissensions among the people of the North. There is already a peace party there. All the embarrassments with which that party can surround Mr. LINCOLN, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the war party in the North operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South.

As an offset, then, against the tide of military reverses which in the first weeks of July ran so strong against the South, and from which our friends in England seem not to have recovered, let us look to those agencies that are to end the war, and inquire what progress has been made on the road to peace, and, consequently, in our favor, notwithstanding these military reverses.

Notwithstanding these, the war is becoming more and more unpopular in the North. In proof of this I point to the conduct of the Pennsylvanians during LEE's invasion of that State, to the riots in New-York, to the organized resistance to the war in Ohio, and to other circumstances with which the English public has been made acquainted by the newspaper Press.

New-York is threatening armed resistance to the Federal Government. New-York is becoming the champion of States' rights in the North, and to that extent is taking Southern ground. Mr. LINCOLN has not only judged it expedient to unmuzzle the Press in New-York, and deemed it prudent to give vent to free speech there, but he is evidently afraid to enforce the conscription in the Empire State. The Conscription act itself, moreover, seems to be so abortive throughout Yankee-land generally that he cannot now muster forces enough to follow up his July successes. GRANT has become afraid of JOHNSTON's decoy, which aimed to entice him off to the swamps and canebrakes of the Mississippi. He has therefore given up the so-called pursuit, and taken to his darling gunboats.

BANKS has left Port Hudson, to be routed, it is said, beyond the Mississippi by TAYLOR, with severe loss.

ROSECRANS has not sufficiently recovered from the blow that BRAGG gave him last Christmas in Murfreesboro to follow up that retiring Confederate, while BRAGG has forces in the Federal General's rear.

In the attack upon Charleston the enemy is losing ground. He is evidently giving way. He has been driven from James Island, and we are planting batteries there which will sweep Morris Island—which is nothing but a sand-beach. So Charleston may be considered safe.

As for MEADE, he simply stands at bay *behind* LEE.

Thus the military tide which set in with so much Federal promise on the young flood in July, and which has so damped the spirits of our English friends and depressed Southern securities, appears suddenly to have slackened, and to be on the point of again turning in our favor, and that, too, under auspices which seem more propitious than ever.

VALLANDIGHAM waits and watches over the border, pledged—if elected Governor of the State of Ohio—to array it against LINCOLN and the war, and to go for peace. What the result of the election there will be I cannot tell; but the canvass is going on, and we know that opposition to LINCOLN and his war party is growing more and more popular every day, and throughout the whole North. Witness BURNSIDE's decree, putting, in violation of all legal right and constitutional power, the State of Kentucky under martial law, and that, too, just as the elections are coming off in that State. He orders the Commissioners of Elections to let none vote but friends of LINCOLN and the Union; and the last steamer brings the announcement, in the jubilant rhetoric of the Yankee Press, "The Union ticket has been elected in Kentucky by a large majority." Well it might; there was no other ticket allowed.

Why, but for this growing hostility to LINCOLN and the war, put Kentucky under martial law at this late day at all? Simply because of the growing activity and increasing energy of those influences which are at work in the cause of peace, and therefore on the side of the sword of the South. These influences are doing more toward bringing the war to an end than all the battles that have been fought since the war began have done.

Indeed, so straightened is Mr. LINCOLN at this moment that his partisans are resorting to a desperate game. They are endeavoring to raise the war cry against France and England, hoping thereby to rally the people to arms, and intending, if successful, to send the dupes to fight their brethren in the South.

Nay, more; there are rumors of a Peace party in his Cabinet, and of a proposition there to revoke the Emancipation Proclamation and propose terms to the South. The leading newspapers of the North mention this, and not with disapprobation.

Nor are these all the agencies that time and events are bringing into play on the side of peace and the South.

The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson was, according to those who are stirring the Northwestern people up to war, to open the way to market for them. Every English house in the American trade knows that the breadstuffs of Ohio and the Northwest had, for years before the war, nearly ceased to pass by New-Orleans on the way to markets abroad. They went up to the Lakes, and so *via* canal and rail, to Boston and New-York for exportation to foreign countries. Can any one in the trade pretend that England would have taken a shipload more of American flour had the Mississippi been open all the war? Chicago, and not New-Orleans, has been the grand grain market of the West, and except London, it is the greatest in the world.

There was on the lower Mississippi a large trade in breadstuffs and provisions from the States above. This trade was chiefly with the planters of the South. But they have been despoiled, their plantations laid waste, their stock taken away, their houses burnt, and they themselves banished. In short, those fighting farmers of the Upper Mississippi are likely soon to find out that it is LINCOLN and his lieutenants, and nobody else, who has killed their goose of the golden eggs. Those 'cute "Buckeyes," "Suckers," and "Hoosiers," as the denizens of Ohio and her sister States are called, are bound before long to discover this. And will the discovery be more likely to incline their hearts to peace, or to revive in them the war fervor? Not the latter certainly.

This disappointment will come upon these farmers with redoubled force by reason of the financial bearings there of the abundant harvest here. This is a point of view upon which I wish you would dwell with me for a moment.

Before this war the South sent annually to England some 12,000 or 15,000 shiploads of stuff, consisting chiefly, as is well known, of cotton, rice, tobacco, naval stores and the like. The war put a stop to all this. But since the war the crops have been short until now—so short as to give employment to nearly the whole fleet of ships in bringing meat and bread to your people from the Northern States. Notwithstanding the withdrawal from its regular business of the immense amount of shipping which was required annually to get the Southern crops to market, and notwithstanding the loss to commerce of that trade, neither the Custom-house receipts of the nation, nor its shipping interests, nor its dock revenues, show any corresponding falling off in its great business of fetching and carrying by sea. The receipts from the Liverpool docks, from the Bristol docks, and from all the docks on the island, I believe, show larger figures this year than ever before, and that in despite of the very considerable reduction in the rate of charges.

Now, this shows plainly enough that while the trade of the South has disappeared, it has been made up from other quarters, and that more ships have been docked in Liverpool and other British ports since they lost the Southern trade than ever before. And it is accounted for in this way. By a rather singular coincidence, it so happened that as the markets of the South were shut off from the world, the harvests of France and England fell short, and the cotton ships were required to fetch bread from the North. As a cotton freighter from the South the same vessel could not carry more than two cargoes a year, but, as a provision ship from the North, she could make five or six trips. Thus dock receipts were increased. Moreover, ham and eggs, butter and cheese, meat and bread paid more duties than cotton, and thus Custom-house receipts were also enlarged. Thus, notwithstanding the shutting up of the Mississippi, which the northwestern farmer did not use for sending his grain to sea your short crops opened a market for him, in which he did get something for his grain, and by reason of which the North had wherewithal to pay for importations. Hence the Yankees, profiting by scarcity here, have not felt the war as grievously as they are about to do.

The full harvest here, in Ireland and in France, and the like of which has not been known for many years, will mightily reduce this corn trade of the North. It is already a losing business, and the grain which is to come will be in the category of coals to Newcastle.

Hence I infer that, notwithstanding the opening of the Mississippi, the Northwestern people will find a poorer market than ever for their corn. With the falling off of this trade, the New-York merchants will be no longer able to pay off their British creditors in grain; they will therefore have to part with their gold; it will go up, and greenbacks will come down, and so raise a voice from the lower levels of society that will be trumpet-toungued for peace. To smother that voice even now Mr. LINCOLN has to keep an armed force not only in New-York and Kentucky, but in Ohio, Indiana, and other States. He is even now marching one up into Iowa, to put dowd there a cry for peace. He is likely to have occupation for all the recruits his conscription will give in keeping down his own people.

Never were the chances of the South brighter. All that we have to do is to maintain the defensive, watch our chances, and strike whenever there is an opportunity for a good stroke, either with the sword or with the pen.

I am, Sir, yours truly, M. F. MAURY.

BOWDEN, Cheshire, Aug. 17, 1863.

Napoleon's Decree Against the French Bishops.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following decree, signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by M. BAROCHE, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and Public Worship:

A pamphlet having been published, having for its title "Reply of various Bishops to Consultations addressed to them relative to the forthcoming Elections," the said pamphlet being signed by the Archbishops of Cambrai, of Tours, of Rennes, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orleans and Chartres, we have decreed and decree as follows:

Considering that it is an established principle that, at all times by the canonical law and confirmed by the bull and decree which fixed the new circumscription of the dioceses, the powers of bishops are limited within the bounds of that circumscription, and cannot be exercised except within their respective dioceses: Considering that the Archbishops and Bishops have no right to deliberate together or adopt resolutions in common without the express permission of the Government: Considering that, according to the terms of the declaration of 1862, it is a fundamental maxim of the public law of France that the head of the Church and the Church itself have not received any power except upon spiritual matters, and not upon temporal things; that, consequently, the pastoral letters which Bishops may address to the faithful of their Dioceses only must be confined to instructing them in their religious duties: Considering that the pamphlet in question has been addressed by the Archbishops and Bishops who have put their names to it, not only to the faithful and clergy of their respective dioceses, but to the faithful and clergy of the French empire, by the medium of the daily newspapers, and by a pamphlet distributed in the departments: Considering that the said pamphlet is evidently the result of a common agreement and joint resolution: Considering that its object is by no means to instruct the faithful in their religious duties: that it is, in fact, a prolitical programme.

Relative to the letter of the Archbishop of Tours; Considering that that letter challenges the right of the Government to enforce the respect due by the bishops to the laws imposed by the empire; considering that it contains a censure upon certain acts attributed to the Government, and considering its foreign policy; that, under this double head, it constitutes a violation of the laws of the empire and an abuse of power. Having consulted our Council of State, we have decreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. There is abuse of power in the pamphlet entitled "Reply of certain Bishops to the Consultations addressed to them relative to the forthcoming elections," signed and published by the Archbishops of Cambrai, Tours and Rennes, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orleans and Chartres. The said pamphlet is suppressed.

ART. 2. There is abuse of power in the letter addressed to our Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, by the Archbishop of Tours, on the 4th of June last. The said letter is suppressed.

ART. 3. Our Minister of State, and our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and of Public Worship, are charged, each as far he is concerned, with the execution of the present decree, which will be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois.*

Approved Aug. 16, 1863. NAPOLEON.

Countersigned. BAROCHE.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Opening of the Thirty-fifth Annual Fair.

The thirty-fifth annual exhibition of the American Institute opened last evening, at the Academy of Music, under the most favorable auspices, and bids fair to become, ere its close, one of the most successful which the Institute has yet produced. It was predicted that owing to the disturbances of the country, a want of industrial enterprise would be felt, and the Fair, as compared with those of past years, would prove a failure. Such has not been the case; manufacturers and inventors have been as prolific as ever before, and American art, industry and science still evince their proud superiority in this, their greatest annual display. The war has produced but one effect, to all appearance, the addition of military and naval goods and inventions to the immense display. As seen last evening, the exhibition was in little more than a chaotic state. Only four hundred exhibitors had received their assignment of space, and brought their goods—much crowding and want of economy in space, many empty cases and uncovered walls were to be seen; but in two or three days four hundred more exhibitors will be represented, all the arrangements will be perfected, and we may then expect to see the fair recognized as it has been in former years, not only as a metropolitan, but a national pride. A catalogue of the articles on exhibition will be prepared and issued on Monday next.

On entering the building the visitor finds even the lobbies incumbered with objects of attraction. To the left of the entrance to the dress circle, the lobby is filled with various forms of children's carriages, a horrid array of dentists chairs and other furniture, and a pottery-making machine from the establishment of Mr. J. C. ROUSE, of Jersey City, actively employed in turning off vases, dishes, bowls, etc. To the right, amidst a mass of various things, the most noticeable is a very beautiful eight oar boat, finished in the highest style of the art, the work of Messrs. W. H. & J. S. DARLING. Columns would be required to recapitulate the contents of the great hall itself. The whole parquette has been floored over, and with the stage forms a magnificent space for the display of every branch of mechanism and art. At each side of the centre entrance is a stock of BASSFORD's hardware, sufficient to set up a dozen young families; on each side of the hall, half-way down, scores of sewing-machines vaunt the claims of rival manufacturers in the clatter of their shuttles and the charms of their lady-workwomen. On the body of the floor, on tables ranged across the room, are models of naval batteries; cases of signs, proclaiming the virtues of "ladies' skates; " Monitor cock-tail," and other articles too numerous to mention; electric machinery, wigs, false teeth, saddles, artificial legs, stuffed birds, military goods, model railroad-brakes, ingenious teapots, life-saving bathing machines, and a thousand other things, great and small, worth one's while to see them all. A score of elegant pianos mark the dividing line beyond which is the machinery. Here are grouped a variety of agricultural implements, patent scales, roasting jacks, sawing and planing machines, an ingenious type-setting machine, which will be at work to-day, patent blinds, churns, and—the exhibitors only know what else. As seen from the family circle or first tier, the flashing lights, pretty women, glittering goods and showy uniforms beneath, make up a spectacle of beauty long to be remembered. From the third tier a full band performs some of the most beautiful selections of music. Every one misses the whirr, bustle and clatter of the machines, which, at previous exhibitions, gave such a charm. The machines themselves are there, but are dead masses of matter, without the music of the mighty tong of steam to give them life.

At about 8 o'clock last evening, the formal opening of the exhibition took place; Brig.-Gen. HALL appeared in the centre box of the first tier, and announced that the fair would be finally opened by an address from Mr. W. H. ANTHON.

Mr. ANTHON briefly and patriotically referred to the troubles of the country, hoping to see them ere long o'erpast; expressed his gratification at the brilliant prospect of success before an Industrial Exhibition opened at such a time, and his pride as an American citizen at the vitality of industry it evinced; eloquently spoke of the majesty of the creative power of labor, and concluded by bidding welcome, in the name of the Directors of the Institute, to the visitors present. This concluded the ceremonies.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. CHAMBERS, the polite and indefatigable Secretary of the Institute, to whose exertions much of the harmony and success of the present exhibition must be attributed.

The Horticultural Exhibition will open on the 16th inst.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF THE SHIP B. R. MILAM.

Capt. BARTON, of the ship *B. R. Milam*, foundered at sea, makes the following report relative to the loss of his ship: Aug. 19, during a heavy blow from the east, found the ship leaking; sounded pumps and found three feet of water in the hold; kept both pumps continually going; at 7 A. M. sounded again; found six feet, it having gained three feet in an hour; hove deck load overboard; 9 A. M. found nine feet of water in the hold, ship rolling very deep; had no control of her with the wheel; ship under close-reefed topsails; 11 A. M., ship full of water; got our boats ready; ship settling very fast by the head; hove both anchors off the bows; wind light from N. E.; At daylight next day calm; ship still settling fast; two feet of water on deck; latter part of night, deck breaking up, and cargo coming through the starboard side; sea making a clean breach over her. At daylight 21st, a bark in sight to the westward steering for us. At 9 A. M., she came up, and proved to be the Br. bark *Thebes*, from Jamaica, bound to London, the Captain of which kindly took us on board, for which I return my sincere thanks. Aug. 22, lat 43°, lon. 47° 10', spoke the Swedish bark *Minona*, from Gottenberg for New-York, and myself and mate and steward were transferred to her, the remainder of the crew going to London in the *Thebes*.

The *B. R. Milam* was 472 tons burden, owned by Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co., of this City, where she was also insured. She had a cargo of staves, whisky, &c., and was bound hence for Cadiz.

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept. 3.

The new bark *Success*, with a cargo of corn, sprung a leak and sunk on Lake Michigan on Tuesday. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

Inspection of the Iron-Clads by Rear-Admiral Farragut.

Wednesday, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT inspected the chief iron-clad vessels of war in course of construction in this neighborhood. He visited the Navy-yard early in the forenoon, and was shown the new mail corvette *Miantonomah*, which he examined minutely, inquiring into the arrangement of every department with critical curiosity. He also went on board his own flagship, the *Hartford*, which is now moored alongside the wharf, and spent some time there. Having remained for some hours at the Navy-yard, he embarked on the steamer *Vanderbilt* for Greenpoint. He arrived at the Continental Works before noon, and was shown the iron-clad frigate *Puritan*, the *Onondaga*, and the new light draft vessel in course of construction. He was particularly struck with the magnitude of the *Puritan*, and prophesied that she would be a credit to the navy. He went on board the *Onondaga*, entered the turrets, went through the lower apartments of the vessel, and critically investigated everything connected with her hull, engines and turrets. This vessel is preparing rapidly for sea, extra hands being put on her, and it is expected that she will be ready for service in two or three weeks. Admiral FARRAGUT seemed to like her very well. It is understood that the Admiral intends to visit Jersey City, Thirteenth-street, and Williamsburgh, for the purpose of personally examining the condition of the armored vessels at these places.

A Rebel Privateer in Port.

A few days ago a mongrel craft, called the *Etta*, arrived in this port from Nassau, with a load of pineapples, which she discharged at a dock in Jersey City. By some means the United States District Attorney of Jersey, Mr. A. Q. KEASBEY, ascertained that the *Etta* was a *quondam* rebel privateer, and he yesterday filed a libel against her, and put her in charge of the United States authorities. The *Etta* was formerly a tugboat employed in this harbor. She went to the South Carolina coast in the employ of the Government, and fell into the hands of the rebels, who fitted her out as a gunboat, named her the *Retribution*, and sent her out privateering. During her cruise she succeeded in destroying several merchantmen, but getting out of condition, she was taken into that depot of rebel pirates, Nassau, where she was condemned as unseaworthy. She was then altered to her present condition and sold. The sale, however, is supposed to have been bogus, and the probabilities are that the craft is now owned by rebels, who being unable longer to use her as a privateer, concluded to engage her in a little legitimate commerce with the Yankee mudsills. The pineapples that she brought to us are said to be excellent, but as the Yankees are not yet ready to carry on an extended commerce with privateersmen, the owners of the *Etta* will be required to establish their loyalty before she will be allowed to return for another cargo.

The Case of Col. Mott

(Extract.)

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863. }

Col. Thaddeus P. Mott, Commanding Fourteenth New-York Cavalry:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the Commanding General to inform you that after a careful examination of the testimony taken before the Coroner in the inquisition had on the body of JOSEPH T. DONNELLY, he cannot find anything in the testimony reflecting upon your character as an officer, or a citizen, or anything in your conduct that calls for further action on the part of the military authorities.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

C. T. CHRISTIENSEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

De Soto or Ossipee?—Which?

UNITED STATES SHIP DE SOTO,
GULF OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have been informed that the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Aug. 1, has published a letter from some deaf and blind person, stating that on the 18th of July the Confederate steamers *Jas. Battle* and *Wm. Bagaley* were captured at sea by the United States ship *Ossipee*. Now, Sirs, in this matter the public has been most grossly imposed upon, as the capture of these two vessels was effected by the United States ship *De Soto*, as may be verified, if you please, by addressing the Navy Department.

Your obedient servant, DE SOTO.

Military Review in Canada.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 3.

A grand review of volunteer and regular troops collected from all points in the Western Province was held here to-day. An immense concourse of spectators was present and great enthusiasm was manifested.

No Credit where the Draft has Taken Place.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM ADJ.-GEN. SPRAGUE.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Sept. 2, 1863. }

CIRCULAR.

The Provost-Marshal-General has informed this Department that credit on the present draft for volunteers mustered into the service of the United States since Jan. 12, 1863, *will only be allowed in districts where the draft has not taken place.* The certificate of the United States Mustering Officer will be received as evidence of the fact that the men claimed by such district are actually in the service of the United States up to the day preceding that fixed for the drawing to commence.

No credit will be allowed for any excess claimed to have been furnished under former calls, or in any other cases, except as above stated.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-Gen.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Gov. Jacob Broom, Philadelphia; Hon. D. E. Powers, New-Hampshire; Judge J. N. Smith, New-York; Geo. A. Wheeler, Chicago; Dr. Brown, U. S. A., and J. O. Kimkaid, Oil City, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. T. Cadwalader, New-Jersey; Secretary J. P. Usher, wife and son, Washington; Brig.-Gen. H. Haupt, Washington; Surgeon J. J. Van Rensselaer, Newbern, N. C.; Col. W. C. L. Taylor, Twentieth Indiana; H. L. Johson, U. S. Navy; C. J. Holman, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Strickland Kneas, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Geo. M. Wright, New-Jersey; Hon. V. L. Pruyn, Albany; H. S. Gooewin, Harrisburgh; J. A. B. Latrobe, Baltimore; E. T. Hall, Newburyport, Mass.; S. B. Stewart, U. S. Army; David Webster, Philadelphia; J. A. Guthrie, Chicago, and S. D. McMillan, Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SOIREE DANSANTE AT HIGH BRIDGE.—A soirée of the Seventy-first regiment detachment, stationed at High Bridge camp, came off yesterday afternoon at the camp grounds. It was given by Lieut. R. APPLEBY to many friends, as well as the members of Company H, to which he is attached, and in which Company G, stationed at the camp with Company H, were invited to participate. Lieut. APPLEBY placed the entire arrangements in the hands of Sergt. G. O. BRADY, who carried out the desirable object. The camp itself itself was a pattern of task. The tents were beautifully dressed with flowers and evergreens. The army and navy flags floated proudly from a tall pole, which had been erected specially for the occasion. When dancing was over, a parade of all the men in camp took place, at which Col. TRAFFORD was present, and was loudly cheered, the whole invited party sat down to a splendid collation. After partaking of which the crowd began to disperse, but not without giving hearty cheers for Col. TRAFFORD, Capt. TURNER, Lieut. APPLEBY, and the other officers.

STEAMBOAT SUNK AND TWO LIVES LOST.—The steamtug *George Farrell*, having a lighter in tow, from the *Great Eastern*, when coming through Hell Gate yesterday afternoon, struck on Hallett's Point, and sunk. The Pilot, TIMOTHY GRANTLER, and the steward were drowned.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—Physiognomy, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth; Phrenology, Moral, Intellectual and Social Faculties; Ethnology, or the Natural History of Man; Psychology means Spiritual Nature, given in the *Phrenological Journal*, September number—15 cents, or $1 50 a year; sent by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PREPARE.—KNOX will issue his Fall style of gentlemen's hats in a few days. We have seen it, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a beauty, worthy of its manufacturer's skill and reputation, and the good taste of those for whom it is designed. Get ready for an early visit to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 30 | Sun sets..... 6 29 | Moon rises..10 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 23 | Gov. Island 1 12 | Hell Gate.. 2 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Brig Amazon, Bune, (Br.,) St. Johns, N. F., H. Dinwiddie & Co.

Schooners Abina, Bramia, Melville, N. J.; Maryland, Sterling, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Acklam, Getchell, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Panama, Kellam, Accomac, Moreau & Padue; Rover, Aryan, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Mary and Adeline, Allen, Chincoteague, A. C Havens.

Arrived.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Minona, (Swed.,) Wulff, Gottenburg 55 ds., with iron and 27 passengers to master. Aug. 22, lat. 43, lon. 49 10, spoke Br bark Thebes, from Jamaica for London, and took from her the Captain, mate and steward of ship B. R. Milan, foundered a few days previous.

Bark Windspiel, (Hamb.,) Liebmann, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 103 passengers to R. Sloman & Edye Aug. 21, lat. 44, lon. 34 10, signalized an American steam man-of-war, steering E, showing 2d dist. pendant 1, 9, 6, 7. 22d, lat. 43 35, lon. 48 36, saw several large icebergs.

Bark Von Laffert, (Meck.,) Lehsen, Dade, Cork 32 ds., with old iron to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Meteor, (Br., of Sunderland,) Street, Cardiff July 27, with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Rapid, (Swed.,) Jacobson, Liverpool 50 ds., with salt to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Aug. 9, lat. 42 16, lon. 43 49, encountered a hurricane from S. S. E. to W. N. W., which lasted 12 hours.

Brig Phantom, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Campbell, Glace Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to George F. Bulley. Aug. 23, had a severe gale from S. W., in which split foresail and fore and main topsails.

Brig Enterprise, (of Londonderry,) Johnson, Newport 38 ds., with iron to master. Had heavy westerly weather most of the passage. In lat. 44 30, lon. 49 41, saw two large icebergs.

Brig Oleander, Penniston, Bermuda 6 ds., with cotton to Middleton & Co. Aug. 30, lat 37 17, lon. 69 40, came in collision with an unknown schooner carrying away her foretopmast; hailed her but received no answer; she was under full sail at the time.

Brig Pius IX, (Pruss.,) Luther, Sunderland 67 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Thomas Albert, Crowell, Halifax 6 ds., with mdse. to Dodd Bros.

Brig Alrucabah, (of Deer Isle,) Bray, St. Andrews, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Fairhaven, (Br.,) Marsters, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Louisa, Hanes, Lingan, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Henry Laurens, Johnson, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to J. Simpson.

Brig Thankful, Estell, Swansea 36 ds., with coal to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Marco Polo, Walton, N. S.,) Roberts, Walton, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Fairhaven, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Masters, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to order.

Schr. Caroline Knight, (late Capt. Shields, who was lost off Cape Cod,) Lubec 10 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins, of Rondout.

Schr. Benjamin, Burch, Newark, with iron for Pembroke.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Hamilton, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with barrels.

Schr. Golden Rule, Sylvester, Bangor 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. W. R. Genn, Cotton, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Neptune, Nutter, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. S. C. Laud, Laud, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Wm. R. Genn, Scudder, Boston 3 ds., bound to Elizabethport.

Schr. Gassabeas, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Schr. Astrea, Cassady, Eastport 10 ds., with fish, etc., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Judge Tenney, Nickerson, Addison 10 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. Rupicola, Laud, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Godirey & Holyoke.

Schr. Baltic, Hotchkiss, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Wass, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Rollins, Parsons, Eastport 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. P. Janson, Proctor, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Louisa, Haskell, Calais 20 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Leader, Mayo, Calais 16 ds., with laths to John McDermott.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Lewis, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. N. H. Hall, Hamilton, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, ——, New-Bedford.

Schr. Spokane, Lopes, Mystic, in ballast.

Schr Joseph Nickels, Stamford, in ballast.

Schr. T. Benedict, Nickerson, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Donnelly, Gardner, 6 ds., ice.

Schr Hiawatha, Ingraham, Willets Point.

Schr. Lamartine, Grant, Providence.

Schr. Henrietta, ——, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Brave, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Buckley, Greenport.

Schr. Augusta, Gregory, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Hatch, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. Antelope, Worden, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Charlemange, Chase, New Haven.

Sloop Henry, Smith, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

BELOW—Bark Anna, from Demarara.

Sailed.

Steamships Golden City, Eagle, Nathaniel Banks.

Ships Hope, Ellen Sears, Wm. Chamberlain, Prince Imperial, (Fr.)

Barks Guinea, Clara, (Brem.,) Clio, (Brem.,) Agnes, (Brem.,) Bounding Billow, Russia, (Br.,) Albina.

Brigs Marsdale, Caroline, Isa, Bertha, Reinstorff, Sarah Flagg.

Schooners B. F. Wood, Caspian.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer City of New-York, of the Norwich line, when passing around the Battery yesterday afternoon, ran down a small boat containing five persons, who were fortunately rescued by the boatmen in the vicinity.

The Br. steamship Corsica is now on the Great Balance Dock for repairs.

The ship Orient is now on the large Sectional Dock, and will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Arr. ship Charles Ward, from Valencia July 23; ship Borodino, from Baltimore; brig American Union, from Philadelphia.

The U. S. steamer Tuscarora, Parker, from a cruise, spoke Aug. 16, lat. 43, lon. 57, Hamburg ship Antoinelle, from Liverpool for New-York; bark Margaret Turnbull, from Westport for New-York; 17th, lat. 45, lon. 54 16, ship National Eagle, from San Francisco May 14.

Spoken, &c.

Lila Marshfieldship, from Liverpool, bound W., signalized Aug. 29, lat. 41 58, lon. 64 43.

Columbus—steamship, bound E., Aug. 13, lat. 50, lon. 34 45.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)

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DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

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All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

GREAT BARGAINS STILL GIVEN IN Hallet, Davis & Co.'s grand, parlor grand and square pianos, and other Boston and New-York pianos, Smith's organ harmoniums and Pierce's melodeons. Pianos to let and sold on monthly payments. Good second-hand pianos at $40, $50, $75, $85, $120 to $200.

T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

MRS. GREEN'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 554 Broadway, near 22d-st., has the best of situations for first class help. Wanted, an English cook; also, German, Scotch and Irish for the best of situations in town and country, and good help of every calling.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED IN A DRY goods jobbing store, a young man who writes a good hand as Entry Clerk. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 331 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH

WITH

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,

WITH

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,

WITH

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided

WITH

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard

EQUAL TO

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON

AND

HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate* the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring medicine.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,

And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.
New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.